THE
Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,644—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
18th May.	ARABIA	8000		
25th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000		
8th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th „	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd „	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	INDIA	8000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th „	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th „	ARABIA	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th „	PERSIA	8000		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	----	----	25 May*	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	----	19 May	8 June*	----
City of Athens	5594	----	30 „	8 „	14 June
City of Lahore	6875	25 May,	17 June	9 July*	----
City of Paris	9200	16 „	7 „	20 July†	
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	----
City of York	7800	18 „	11 „	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 „	20 „	9 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 „	13 „	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 „	22 „	12 „	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6875	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples.... 8 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples.... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	88[illegible]0	5 Oct.	----	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples.... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 „	----	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan., 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers, throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	16th May	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Lhasa	2184	Friday	17th May	6 a. m.	direct.
‡ Linga	2185	Mon.	20th May	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 16th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 15th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Orissa," 5436 tons, on or about 16th instant.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
14th May, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June
Semiramis	7650	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Habsburg	7650	E. Seberich	1st Aug.
Cleopatra	7600	N. Chersich	1st Sept.
Habsburg	7650	E. Seberich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	12575	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	10459	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste........ „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 908 „ 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice........ Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste........ „ 429 to 449*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 683 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice........ Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste........ „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 833 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	10459	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
b Kanzler	3000	Coltzan	16th May 1912.
Praisident	3310	Bremer	26th „ „

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Twin screw steamer.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, 22nd April, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.— "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes ;—

½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 4 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3¾ inch, Rs. 3¾ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S,
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP........ £400,000
RESERVE........ £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

- BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
- CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
- SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
- LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
- TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
- INSURANCES of every description effected.
- SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons

Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... £1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

CHOICE OF A PIANO.

THE choice of a Piano in these days is somewhat difficult of solution as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uniniated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example of the authorities of the Leipzig Conservatorium of music who have given the matter of choice of Pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result, that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director only Bluthner Pianofortes are purchased and nearly one hundred Grands are in constant use. Bluthner Pianos are without doubt the best value in India that has ever been offered to the public. We are Sole Agents for these superb instruments and we offer special facilities for the acquisition of these Pianos by those to whom payment by instalments is more convenient than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection.

We are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for instruments purchased from us, either for Cash Payment or Deferred Payment.

An expert will be sent to examine and report upon any Pianoforte which it may be desired to exchange.

SOLE AGENTS FOR :
BLUTHNER PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

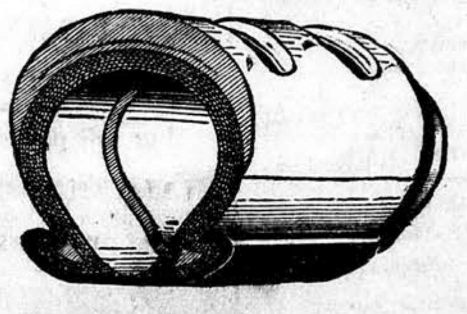
Indian Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India always find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials.



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand, Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN
PLEASE NOTE.

MESSRS. CONDOR & SONS is the only European Firm, in or out of Bombay who SUPPLY all articles, at the LOWEST RATES prevailing in the Crawford Markets, and deliver all your supplies to your door FREE of COOLY or CARRIAGE CHARGES. Their Stock is guaranteed fresh and all articles found bad will be replaced. Regular fresh shipments from Home have been arranged for. Special facilities afforded to Officers and men of the Army and Navy, Mercantile Marine, Government and Railway employes and others. Write at once for Lists and Inquiry forms.

Please compare these Prices with the Market ;—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar first quality fine white crystals.	per	maund	3	12	0
Barley Robinsons Patent in 1 lb. tins	„	lb	0	9	0
Butter in 1 lb. tins	„	„	0	10	0
Cocoa Cadburys (large size)	„	tin	1	0	0
Oatmeal Mortons Scotch in 2 lb. tins	„	„	0	8	0
Quaker Oats „	„	„	0	7	6
Sauce Lea and Perrins Worcester in large bottles	„	bottle	1	4	0
„ „ „ „ small „	„	„	0	11	0
Vinegar C. & B. malt in quart. bottles	„	„	0	7	6
Soap Sunlight (in 24 oz boxes)	„	box	0	7	6
„ Calverts Carbolic bar	„	bar	0	5	0
„ Pears, Transparent	„	box	0	13	6
Tea Polsons (Red)	„	tin	0	11	0
Coffee „ French	„	„	0	13	0
Java Powder	„	box	0	8	0
Jams C. & B. assorted	„	dozen	4	8	0
Milk Condensed Sweetened, nestles	„	„	4	8	0
„ „ „ milk maid	„	„	4	8	0
Castor Oil Mortons (largest)	„	bottle	0	6	0
Cobra Polish No. 5 and 6 As. 3 and No. 3 and 4	„	tin	0	5	0
Sweets assorted (Keillers)	from „	lb	0	6	0

All other articles at equally favourable rates.

CONDOR & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PROVISION MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
(opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,) 61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Messrs. RAHIMBHOY PEERBHOY and others of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, have agreed TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property, from KHAN SAHEB SHAIKH EBRAHIM HAFIZ, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Temker Street outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 squre yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3033, New No. 9958, Old Survey No. $\frac{2}{2329}$, and New Survey No. 3782, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 119, and Street No. 107, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Temker Street, on the North by the house of Ameer Basheer, and on the South by the house of Gulamally bin Oomerally Sarang.—Dated this 13th day of May, 1912.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR. E. STUPARICH, will act as AGENT of the above Company, during the absence of the Undersigned.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
Bombay, 13th May, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE ON SUNDAY the 19th day of May, 1912 and at 5 p. m on the premises, at Lanovli.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to CAPITALIST.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, opposite the Post Office
(a Bungalow, outhouses, gardens at Lanovli.)

Under instructions from the Transferee of the mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1904, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, at Lonovla, the undermentioned immoveable property including the bungalow, garden, well, etc., on SUNDAY, the 19th day of May, 1912, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Lonovla (Lanovli), in the district of Poona, Talooka Maval, in the Registration Sub-district of Vadgaum (Mawal), containing by admeasurement 33 goonthas and 80 square yards or thereabouts, the Akar or revenue payable to Government in respect thereof being annas eight, being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring 7 acres and 2 goonthas Registered in the Books of Government under Partabandi No. 151, and Revision Survey No. 205, and the revenue payable to Government in respect of such large piece of land being Rupees Two per year, with the messuage, tenement, bungalows, outhouses and stable, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Lanovla under No. and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the mortgagor and partly by that of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas and partly by that of Dossabhoy Hormasji Driver, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Contractor, and on or towards the north by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys, High Court, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BOAT, YACHT, JOLLY BOAT, PULLY BLOCKS, CANVAS and cloth sails, tools, buoys, iron pipes, wooden masks, trolly, etc.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sewree Bunder, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Hirji Dhana and Khesy Morarji, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vincent Pereira, the following:—

One boat "Irene," one yacht "Avan", two Tom Tits, one Jolly boat, two long sculling boats, one black painted life-boat, pully blocks, lamps, canvas and cloth sails, screw jack, carpenter's tools, two buoys, iron pipes, teak beam and pipes, oars, wooden masks, zinc lined wooden box, one trolly with four ironwheels, wooden boat patterns or plates, timber chowky shed, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th May, 1912.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
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TO-NIGHT'S BIG ATTRACTION.
"IT WAS WRITTEN."

"MAIDANIA."

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
SATURDAY, 18TH MAY,
BAL MASQUE
Tickets Rupee 1
SPECIAL BANDS.
Prizes of Rs. 25 each for the best Lady's
AND
GENTLEMAN'S COSTUME
Masques on sale at
Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
AND
"MAIDANIA."

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES will CLOSE on June 8th, and the LEAGUE will BEGIN on June 15th.

Entries should be sent to:—

T. D. PARRY,
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Fort, Bombay.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN ANNOUNCES

THAT THE FAMOUS LONDON ACTOR-MANAGER
MATHESON LANG
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IN THEIR GREAT LONDON PRODUCTION
ROMEO AND JULIET.
in every detail as staged by them at the Lyceum Theatre on February 15th, 1908.

TO-MORROW, MAY 15th
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

THURSDAY, MAY 16TH
HAMLET.

FRIDAY, MAY 17th
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OTHELLO
will be played in response to universal request.
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RISING GENERATION MAY!
TAKE AN EXAMPLE
AND WHAT IS THAT?
BRUTUS! BRUTUS!!
AT AMERICA-INDIA
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
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SUPREMELY MAGNIFICENT!
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

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Cochin,
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Kandy,
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Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases,
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at Dadar Koombharwada Lane.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co, Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 14th day of May 1912, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Oomar Haji Noor Mahomed in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th November, 1909, executed by the said mortgagor in favour of the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of the land or ground of a pension and tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Dadar Koombharwada Lane outside the Fort in the Island and Registration-Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 728 square yards be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 560, New No. 4451, Old Survey No. 1-371, New Survey No. 1-1457 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3230 (1) 3230 (2) and 3231 and Street Nos. 694, 694A, 695 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Oart belonging to Balkrishnaji Babooji, on or towards the South and West by a public passage and on or towards the North by the Oart belonging to Keshav Vishnoo Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 101 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

22 cases safety and sulphur matches, 8 cases white spirit containing dangerous petroleum, cases lamps, metal polish, Pathepone and records, curtain cloth and milinery, castors, paint, soap, nails, printed vernacular books, fire-crackers, teelseed, coronation broaches, etc., 625 bags groundnuts, dry dates, incense, ribbons, copra, bundles Rattans, kegs, red ocre, cask, China clay, joists steel, horse box, 188 deck chairs waste and torn papers, and a few bottles of date and aniseed liquor.

AUCTION SALE OF SIDE SHOWS now running at Maidania the remaining portion of the Exhibition of Old Bombay together with all building materials, etc.

Under instruction from the General Secretary, Exhibition of Old Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1912, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Maidania opposite the Elphinstone School, the following Side Snows, buildings materials, etc.

Himalayan Mountain Railway with all cut timber and teak poles in the structure. complete with track. cars and equipment, 3 phase, 60 H. P. electric motor lighting strip, lamps and switch boards, etc.

Joy Wheel complete with building gearing shafting table, 3 phase 10 H. P. electric motor and lighting arrangements.

House of Nonsense complete with building machinery and shafting sturtenant fan set of 8 distorting mirror and 3 phase 12 H. P. electric motor.

Portable Cake Walk, with canopy and platforms piano organ with 2 barrels 10 tunes each and 3 phase 6 H. P. back geared electric motor.

Camera Obscura with building, lens and mirrors complete.

Human gramaphone with gramophone and records revolving stage and scenery and lighting arrangements complete.

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Illusions with building.

Aunt Sallies, lats on the tiles and football game complete 5 inch Groynne's centrifugal belt driven pump complete with piping.

Registerine turnstiles ornamental iron gates with pillars building materials in compound boarded fence, orches screen, flower kiosk, bandstand, skating rink floor and fence. Lunch and Judy building and other numerous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th May, 1912.

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The Best Polish in the Market
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
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CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

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Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.
LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.
B. O. C.
PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.
BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.
Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [13TH MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	64	75,908
B B and C I Railway ...	33	38,324

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 22 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for this and next month, with 1s. 4 3-16d. possible for July. Private bills are however scarce. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.	
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.	Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4	
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147	
Shanghai „	...202 1-4	
Japan „	...150	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 97 for Cash and 96 15-16 for the Settlement, and closes unchanged. Only a small business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97	0	0
Settlement ...	„ 96	15	0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 27 7-8 and unchanged for delivery in two months at 28. New York was 1-8 up at 60 1-2. The local market has been steadier and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23	15	6
Australian „	„ 23	15	6
Sovereigns „	„ 15	0	0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 70	14	0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 71	12	0
„ 2nd Settlement ...	„ 71	5	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed easier on Saturday with a small decline. Weather reports from America are conflicting. There was little change in the local market on opening this morning. Rates for May contracts were nominally Re. 1 easier but there is no business doing. New Crop good Broach was quoted Rs. 306 and fully good Bengal Rs. 251-2. During the afternoon the market for New Crop was steadier and rates close as under after the Liverpool opener.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	279	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	282	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	280	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	„	276	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	272-3	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	264	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	257	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	262-3	„
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	267	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	277	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	289	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	„	307 1-2	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	252-3	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	285	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·26 —05	6·27 —05	6·28 —05
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
6·27 —05	6·24 —05	6·22 —05
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
6·20 —05	6·20 —05	6·20 —05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11	10	0	B.T.
May ...	„ 12	4	0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firmer.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi May ...	Rs. 8	12	0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	„ 9	10	0	„

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 59	0	0
Mughi ...	„ 57	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 61	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firmer. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 12	3	0	R. T.
May	„ 12	12	0	R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Firmer. We quote :—

Bold...	Rs. 49	0	0
Small	„ 47	0	0

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5	7	6	R. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 5	6	9	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,300
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	57 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S. N. Co. Ordy	280
do do Preference ...	290
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ordy. ...	77 1-2
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ordy. ...	605

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	65
Tapti Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	7,318	bales.
Wheat	49,636	cwts.
Linseed	24,681	„
Rapeseed	8,509	„
Gingellyseed	1,712	„
Poppyseed	3,005	„
Groundnuts..	2,937	„
Castorseed	4,527	„
Rice	2,067	„
Myrabollams.	10,303	„
Cottonseed	7,867	„
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram	8,431	„
Joowar	2,727	„
Maize	155	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 11th May 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th May 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 4. Rs.	May 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,28,31,581	1,29,47,664
Other Deposits	10,66,17,389	10,48,58,783
Post Bills	4,739	5,164
Sundries	24,68,860	24,79,268
	14,25,22,569	14,08,90,879
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	7,27,25,944	2,26,93,579
Other authorised Securities	65,508	65,508
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,03,76,884	1,95,78,690
Loans do. do.	2,72,04,216	2,88,62,324
Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,80,133	2,19,83,740
Dead Stock	2,32,658	2,33,084
Stamps	5,946	5,847
Bullion	5,27,957	4,26,685
Balances with other Banks.	7,77,010	9,44,104
Sundries................	5,45,610	5,85,162
Cash	4,77,80,703	4,55,12,156
	14,25,22,569	14,08,90,879

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th May, 1912, as compared with the statement of 30th Apr. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 30. Rs.	a.	p.	May. 7. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head office.	1,98,05,639	13	1	1,94,82,897	7	11
Other Deposits, &c	16,25,98,242	14	11	16,69,25,409	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c...........	9,46,437	3	5	11,15,964	5	3
Sundries	24,29,340	0	9	24,70,531	12	6
	22,37,79,660	0	2	22,79,94,802	14	8
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Govt. Securities	2,56,75,285	0	0	2,63,57,545	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	59,39,113	0	0	58,77,273	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,03,82,918	2	11	4,03,53,185	8	7
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,57,79,348	12	4	4,59,33,407	7	7
Bills discounted, &c	3,17,60,961	3	0	3,31,47,345	12	7
Balances with other Banks ...	43,66,133	7	0	42,01,992	4	3
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	25,48,450	1	8	25,48,476	3	6
Stamps	12,317	3	4	12,073	5	5
Sundries	5,15,208	1	6	4,45,357	0	1
	15,69,79,734	15	9	15,88,76,655	10	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office...						
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,67,99,925	0	5	6,91,18,147	4	8
	22,37,79,660	0	2	22,79,94,802	14	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	19,514	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	3,42,256	Decrease.
Other Deposits	43,27,167	Increase.
Post Bills	1,69,527	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.........	6,20,420	Increase.
Loans....................	29,733	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	1,54,059	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	13,86,384	Do.
Cash at Head Office	29,22,368	Do.
Do. at Branches	6,04,145	Decrease.

Percentage 36·37.

COX & CO.

BALANCE SHEET, 9TH April, 1912.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, Authorised and Issued...						
1,500 4 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £100 each, fully paid	150,000	0	0			
2,500 Ordinary Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	250,000	0	0			
				400,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund				50,000	0	0
To Current, Deposit, & other Accounts				3,825,202	6	5
To Circular Notes				1,070	0	0
To Acceptances for Customers ...				25,016	13	3
To Bills for Collection on Account of Customers (per contra)				104,550	12	6

NOTE.—Contingent Liability on Endorsements £ 35,811 14s. 4d., of which, up to 24th April, £25,378 15s. has run off.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				£4,405,839	12	2
Cr.						
By Cash at Bankers and on hand ...	651,065	16	7			
By Cash at Call and at Short Notice...	323,123	18	8			
				974,189	15	3
By British Government Stocks ...	610,550	0	0			
By India, (including £51,718 deposited with Govt. of India) Colonial and Corporation Stocks	324,897	10	0			
				935,447	10	0
By Bills of Exchange				192,181	4	4
By Advances to Customers				1,994,852	16	8
By Liability of Customers for Acceptances (per contra)				25,016	13	3
By Bills for Collection on account of Customers (per contra)				104,550	12	6
By Bank Premises, Freehold ...	147,500	0	0			
By Bank Premises, Leasehold ...	32,601	0	2			
				180,101	0	2
				£ 4,405,839	12	2

Directors.
G. A. CAMPBELL,
R. H. COX,
H. A. COX.

Secretary.
H. S. SALTER.

We report that we have examined the foregoing Balance Sheet, with the books at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the Branches in India the latter dated 29th February last, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We have verified the amount of Cash at Bankers, on hand, at Call, and at Short Notice, together with the Securities representing the Investments and those held against advances. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, as shown by the books, and the information and explanations given to us.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
London E. C.

COMPANY REPORT.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Last year the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. celebrated their jubilee, and a report of the directors for 1911 has just reached us. From this it is to be gathered that the concern have attained to a position of considerable eminence in the Insurance world. The following features taken from the report will be of interest.

The net premiums amounted to £1,607,107 11s. 4d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £756,844 1s. od. The fire fund reserve for unexpired risks has been increased from £625,000 to £643,000, and the sum of £294,852 os. 8d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

In the Marine Department the net premiums amounted to £183,252 19s. 10d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £123,399 9s. 1d. The marine funds have been increased from £154,681 13s. 0d. to £173,500 0s. 0d., and the sum of £30,096 13s. 8d. has been transferred to profit and loss account. The net premiums on accident and general account amounted to £556,598 3s. 10d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £293,634 9s. 0d. The accident fund reserve for unexpired risks has been increased from £215,000 to £223,000, and the sum of £47,646 4s. 4d. has been transferred to profit and loss account. Interest on investments from the several accounts has yielded a total sum of £94,862 4s. 0d.

The amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account at the closing of the accounts for 1910, was £641,184 12s. 1d. From this requires to be deducted :—The interim dividend of £49,743 10s. 10d., or 10 per share, less income tax, paid in November last, and to be added. The surplus on the year's working, after providing for all expenses, income tax on profits, and charges of every kind—and including interest—of £454,071 3s. 10d., resulting in a total available balance of £1,045,512 5s. 1d.

After increasing the fire, accident and marine funds by £44,818 7s. 0d., as above detailed, the directors have resolved :—(1) To transfer to the reserve fund the sum of £250 000, thus increasing that fund from £750,000 to £1,000,000, (2) To provide for a bonus to the staffs, and for special jubilee expenses, the sum of £22,500, (3) To transfer to the staff pension fund, the sum of £10,000. They propose:—To pay, on the 1st proximo, a dividend of 13 per share, less income tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of 23 per share less income tax, or £114,410 2s. 11d., and to carry forward the remaining balance of £653,527 6s. 0d. to the next account. The financial position of the Company will then stand as follows :—Capital paid up £264,125 ; reserve fund £1,000,000 ; fire fund £643,000 ; marine funds £173,500 ; accident fund 223,000 ; staff pension fund £80,696 14s. 8d. balance carried forward £653,527 6s. 0d ; funds £3,037,849 14s. 8d.

It is the intention of the directors to increase the interim dividend for 1912, payable in November next, by 2 per share, less income tax,—making a total annual distribution of 25 per share, less income tax.

The directors record with deep regret the loss which they and the shareholders have sustained by the death in February last of Mr. George Hunter Robertson, who was appointed a director in 1877, and had latterly occupied the successive position of Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Company. The occurrence was peculiarly sad, happening as it did at a time when steps were being taken for marking appropriately the Jubilee of the Company. Mr. Robertson will always be remembered for his conspicuous ability, and for his kindness and consideration to all with whom he came in contact. Immediately after the termination of the business of the ordinary general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting will be held in order to submit for the approval of the shareholders certain alterations in, and additions to, the company's memorandum and articles of association, notice of which is enclosed herewith. The chief proposal is that the Company become registered as a limited company under the companies (consolidation) Act, 1908. The other revisions are such as the directors consider either necessary or desirable in the interests of the company. It is with particular pleasure and satisfaction that, at this time when the company is summarising the results of its fifty years' work, the directors gratefully acknowledge the support and valuable assistance which they have, not only in the past year, but continuously, received from all those at home and abroad who represent the company in their various capacities. In recording this testimony, they desire to especially mention the Boards in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and the United States Trustees.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—18 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 8 bales wool, B Talockchand ; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co : 40 cwts old copper scrap, 23 cwts old rubber, P Anant ; 58 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 17 bales wool, R Agorchand; 60 bales wool, H K and N Jaitha ; 75 bales cottonfly, T Kakulbhoy ; 65 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 27 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 181 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 25 bales wool, C Nanji ; 12 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co, 7 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co ; 64 bales wool, A E Hajee Mahomed ; 85 bales wool, D Nagji.

FOR LONDON.

Elysia s—6 bales hides, N Kassum.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co ; 12 cwts mica, H Curranee and Co ; 36 bales hides and skins, H A Oomer and Sons ; 8 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 3 bales carpets, Javeri M Savchand ; 55 cwts dry ginger, 40 cwts turmeric; A Fazulbhoy; 23 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola, 15 bales skins, R Maloobhai ; 6 cases brassware curtain, L B Bhootwalla ; 12 cwts turmeric, N Jeewandas ; 70 cwts old rubber, A H A Shahiwalla ; 92 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 13 bales hides and skins, P K Lalkaka and Co ; 16 bales wollen carpets, 8 cases haberdasherry, King King and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts mustardseed, 13,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Fitzclarence s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Geddington Court s—5,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Koweit s—4,000 cwts wheat, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Thistle s—684 bales cotton, 2,402 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Candidate s—4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 1,974 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 250 tons manganese, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Himalaia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 6,327 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wotan s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 58 bales cotton, and 1,929 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 200 cwts kangseed Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

Schanfels s—1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Manipur s—8,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co; 575 cwts myrabollams L Pragjee; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—20 cwts fishmaws, A. Hoosin and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—50 bales hemp, M. Nathoobhoy and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 3,381 cwts groundnuts, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, S. Cooverji and Co ; 2 bales skins, P. K. Lalkaka and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—134 casks skins, Enrico N. Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—7 bales twist, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ille-de-la-Reunion s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 607 cwts mustardseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Daylight (ship) 6,000 tons manganeseore, R. A Willis.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wildenfels s—5,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 203 cwts gum, R. Damjee and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Fitzclarence s—10,000 cwts linseed, 24,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—25 cwts hingda, T Canjee and Co; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 450 bales cotton, S J Sassoon and Co; 12 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1289 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—81 cwts dry fruits, T Canji & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Ischia s—250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 754 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—482 cwts fishmaws manure, K Besho; 80 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co; 100 bundles coirmats, S Harridas.

Ischia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2048 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, The Japan C Tr. Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1½ to As. 3 1-2 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 1½ each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 5 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to As. 12 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 4½ per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Green Peas from As. 2½ to As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from pies 9 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
Bringal from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Cucumber from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1½ each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Pumkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

READY—May 11, at Ellerslie, Hawkhurst, Kent, the wife of Major Felix F. Ready, the Royal Berkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOOTH—MOORE—April 18, at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, S. E., (London), by the Rev. H. Baron Dickinson, M. A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Frank P. Wright, M. A., Vicar of Milnrow, Lancs., Frank Booth, the King's Own Regiment, youngest son of Geo. J. Booth, J. P., and Mrs. Booth, of Storrs Hall, Arkholme, Lancs., to Anne York, the only surviving daughter of Dr. and Mrs. York Moore, of Lewisham-hill, S. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PENTON—ASHLEY—April 13, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, Hongkong, China, Captain B. C. Penton, 25th Punjabis, eldest son of Major-General H. E. Penton, I. A., and Mrs. Penton, to Grace Caroline, youngest daughter of Atherton Ashley, Esq., and Mrs. Ashley of Long Ditton, Surrey.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Behramgore's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 p. m.

Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House—"Romeo and Juliet," 9-30 p. m.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Business tests character."—F. Marion Crawford.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward mail of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12 35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter class)..	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March......	Giojoso	Hume
Overture ...	Zampa	Herold
Selection ...	Nelly Neil	Caryll
Valse	The Pink Lady	Ivan Caryll
Selection ...	The Yeomen of the Guard ..	Sullivan
Gavotte	The Way to the Heart.....	Lincke
Galop.........	Iris	Faust

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—Mumtabad, a Hindu woman aged about 45, while attempting to cross the tramway lines opposite the Crawford Market, was knocked down by a car and sustained several injuries She was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

THEFT OF A MAIL BAG.—The police have been informed that a mail bag, which arrived by the Guzerat mail was missed from the sorting room of the Girgaum Post Office early on Sunday morning. It is believed that the bag, among other things, contained three registered and one insured letters.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s. "Wakasa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 15th instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Australian Lloyd's s.s. "Bregenz" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 15th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent wiring yesterday states:—The main line from mile 42 to 63 is being relaid with 50 lbs. of rails. It is extremely hot in Bhavnagar, the temperature being 111 degrees in the shade; in Wadhwan and Dhragandhra it is 112 to 113. The ninth session of the Bharat Varshiya Audichya Brahma Samaj will be held on the 18th lasting for three days at Bilkha near Junagad when people from the districts will gather there. Concession rates will be allowed by the Kathiawar Railways. The traffic on the Bhavnagar-Porbandar-Gondal Railways is brisk at present.

MR. BEHRAMGORE'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Ankleshwaria, M.A., Principal, "Mulla-Firoz Madresa." The topic selected for the evening is "Persian Literature after the Arab Invasion." This lecture will be the second of his intended series of lectures on "Persian Literature" and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

A PRESENTATION.—The Indian merchants and brokers of Bombay met on Saturday afternoon to present an address to Mr. John Black, Manager of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., on the eve of his retirement from this country. Mr. N. J. Gamadia, who presided, eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Black to his firm. Mr. Gamadia made special reference to the Safe Deposit Company which, he said, owed its existence to Mr. Black. Addresses, one on behalf of the merchants, and another on behalf of the staff of the firm, were then presented to Mr. Black, both enclosed in beautiful caskets.

A GIRL-WIFE'S LOT.—Baizabai, a Hindu married girl, aged about seventeen, was found lying in a lane off Sussex Road with several wounds on her body. It is alleged that the girl lived with her husband, Tukaram Gennu, in a chawl at Connaught Road, that on Saturday last she had a quarrel with him because he had objected to her frequent visits to her father's house and that he assaulted her in a brutal manner ; that early on Sunday morning he took her out, saying he was taking to her father, and that while walking along the lane, he again assaulted her with a chopper and then ran away. The police were subsequently informed and the girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The husband has disappeared.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Lang-Holloway Co. Extend Their Tour to Friday.

Messrs. Lang and Holloway, we are glad to announce, have arranged a second additional performance : for Friday the 17th inst. In response to the universal request of Bombay playgoers "Othello" will be played. This is by many considered Mr. Lang's finest achievement. This performance at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, was the immediate precursor of his now famous Shakespearean productions.

Last night the company continued their season, staging that very delightful comedy "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." It is not new to Bombay for the company included it in their first programme. Miss Hutin Britton played "Sweet Nell," the part that focusses the full interest and movement of the play. It gives an actress a big personal opportunity and the leading lady rose splendidly to the occasion. Hers was a clever and completely delightful performance, and the art of it was proved by the fact that while centreing the whole development of the piece she never in any way impeded it.

Mr. Lang had not a heavy task in portraying Charles. His chances were few, but, like the great actor he is, he never attempted to stray from his legitimate province. There was slender scope, it is true, but the effort itself was effective and, what is more, true to the author's purpose. Lord Jeffries was particularly well played by Mr. Stevens, and the parts of Lady Castlemaine and the Duchess of Portsmouth were equally well presented by Miss Marion Lind and Miss Gwenn Williams. Mr. Douglas Vigors as "Sir Roger Fairfax" was admirable as was Mr. Hugh Owens as "Lord Rochester." "Percival" and "Rollins" old companions of "Nell" and represented by Mr. Charles Vane, and Mr. Russell Thorndyke rendered the necessary touch of humour to the play.

From the woman's point of view the play was of special interest, for Miss Britton's costumes are strikingly handsome. In the first scene she was, of course, as the poor orange girl, simply dressed in brown cloth, barred with white braid, brightly striped apron, and white fichu. On her head she wore a pink and white chequered handkerchief. Her dress in the second scene was a very pretty one of blue and white striped satin, over a cream satin petticoat, the latter festooned with lace and caught up with pink roses. A band of jewels was worn in the hair. Her costume in the last act was a gorgeous one of vieux rose satin, with a handsome stomacher of white and gold embroidery and gold lace. Her hat—which to the mere man seemed a full yard wide—was covered with large white ostrich plumes, and her muff of vieux rose satin and brown fur. Over this magnificent dress was slung a cloak of emerald green velvet with ermine collar.

Miss Gwenn Williams and Miss Marion Lind, as the Duchess of Portsmouth and Lady Castlemaine, respectively, wore handsome gowns of richly patterned brocade and large plumed hats in the first act. In the last act Lady Castlemaine's gown was of scarlet and gold and green brocade studded with emeralds whilst Her Grace of Portsmouth wore crimson and white striped satin over a crimson velvet petticoat.

Playgoers will appreciate the fact that to-night "Romeo and Juliet" will be staged.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th May, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	12	9	40 a.m.	12	4
Teheran ...	13	1	40 p.m.	1	17
Suez.........	13	1	50 „	1	2

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (27-10-11).

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo, but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Telegraph Office at Tripoli and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal is interrupted in Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond to be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hancow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Behbehan reports line interrupted beyond remehormuz since 4 a. m. (7-5-12).

Cable Perim Djibouti interrupted but communication is maintained by boat when weather permitting (7-5-12).

AN ANCIENT ART.

According to the "Builder" the copper cutting implements of the Tarascans found in the Balsas River ruins in Guerrero are so hard that they would turn the edge of a modern knife, and it has been claimed that these people, along with the Aztecs and Toltecs, possessed the secret of tempering copper. On the other hand, copper knives and axes found at Atcopotzalco are so soft that they can be cut with an ordinary pocket-knife, although analysis showed that these copper implements were of the same composition in all three localities as the copper ores found therein. The blades from Guerrero, which are hard and apparently tempered, were made from the natural ore alloyed with nickel and cobalt, thus making the smelted alloy approaching steel in hardness. Thus the natural product gave an alloy of great hardness when heated and sharpened, whilst the other ores of practically pure copper, when smelted, resulted in implements which were soft and inferior in cutting value. Therefore, many archæologists of Mexico deny that these people possessed the secret of tempering copper, the sharp cutting copper implements being the result of Nature's handiwork.

Much has been written of the advent of the motor driven ship, and Bangkok is playing a prominent part in this revolution in methods of navigation, says the "Siam Observer," of April 18. We hear on very good authority that an enterprising German captain, who is also in a manner connected with this port, is about to make an effort to get some of his countrymen to form a company with a view to starting a service of motor-driven ships between Bangkok and Singapore. The captain is proceeding home on holiday, and during his vacation the matter will be thoroughly investigated. The success which has attended the motor-driven ships already at sea opens up a promising prospect for new ventures in this direction.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

A. H. OUR FAVOURITE.
KESHRANJAN OIL.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ginorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES :—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. I. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

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GOLD & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line steamer Uhenfels, 3,568 tons, Captain T. Ebro, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Geddington Court, 2,495 tons, Captain J. W. Gleghorn, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s China Mail steamer Assaye, 4369 tons, Captain G. W. Cockman R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Himalaia, 3,152 tons, Captain Stuck, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Candidate, 3,826 tons, Captain W. N. Rushford, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Orissa, 3,435 tons, Captain J. MacLean, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G. Elliott, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Hajaz, S. N. Co's. steamer Shah Ameer 2,023 tons, Captain H. T. Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr Harold	Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinarus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 12.

Baron Fairlie	2323	Foley		K Nixon & Co
Badrie	1613	Fisher	P Gulf	Arab S Co
Chiltonian	2761	Jones	Hamburg	T M & Co
Daylight ship	3599	Anderson		Standard Oil Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon		M M and Co
Fumi Maru	1569	Nisbikawa		W & A G & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3	K N & Co
Madura	1273	Logan		M M & Co
Onda	3410	Lane		M M and Co
Obra	3520	Ferrick	Rangoon	M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend		I G P Steamer
Putiala	1929	Whytehead	P Gulf	M M & Co
Palitana	1933	McDiarmed		M M & Co
Palamcotta	2209	Cutbush		M M & Co
Queen Alexandra	2788	Radcliffe		W&A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Schonfels	3543	Denker		W & A G & Co
Saranac	3355	Gray		W & A G & Co
Shah Ameer	2023	Wheeler		Shah S N Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3218	Manganzini	Genoa	15-5	R Line.
C&B Manipur	4928	Lyens	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
D&E Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	5-6	P & O Co
F Pentakota	2209	Hodgson	Durban	16-5	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1251	Newby	Jeddah	15-5	Bo & P S N Co
H Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durban		A Strandes & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielson		15-5	N Y Kaisha
M Fitzclarence	2589	Nenton	Hamberg		J M & Co
N Wildenfels	3535	Weitmann	New York		W & A G & Co
O Koweit	2336	Coates	Naples		W & A G & Co
P Uhenfels	3568	Erbo	Karachi	13-5	W & A G & Co
Q Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	15-5	Bo & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Clan Lindsay	2499	Scotland	Dunkirk		W&A G & Co
2 Elysia	3998	Haig	L'pool		W & A G & Co
3 Wotan	2408	Lorenzen	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
4 Ile-de-la Reunion	3014	Moslo	Havre		J M & Co
5 Orissa	3525	McLean	Calcutta	20-5	M M & Co
6 Himalaia	3152	Shack	Ant'p	11-5	J M & Co
7 Bregenz	2086	Petris	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
8 Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	A'werp	25-5	K N & Co
9 Argenfels	3537	Schmidt	Karachi	21-5	W & A G & Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson	A'werp		M M & Co
14 Kola	510	Elton	Busreh	25-5	M M & Co
15 Candidate	2917	Rushforth	Antwerp		K N & Co
M W D D					
Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	18-5	P& O Co
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhownagar		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Shah Ameer	Wheeler	Mauritius, Apr 27

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Berbera	LeMarchand	A'werp via Aden
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Himalaia, Stuck for Antwerp.
,, Uhenfels, Erbo for Hamburg, &c.
,, Geddington Court for Gleghorn for Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Argenfels, for Hamburg.
,, Schonfels, for Hamburg and Karachi.
,, Ischia. for China, &c.
,, Candidate, for Antwerp.
,, Assaye, for China.
,, Kola, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bardistan, left Port Said on the morning of the 11th instant.

The P and O steamer Oriental, left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on the 11th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Cleopatra, from Trieste left Aden on the 11th instant and is due here on the 16th instant at 6 p.m.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York, passed Port Said homeward bound on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, left Aden for Bombay on 11th instant and she is expected here on Thursday the 16th instant at 7 a.m.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Suez on the 11th instant. The same Co's steamer Polcevera, left Hongkong for Singapore, Penang and Bombay on the 13th instant.

The annual dinner of the Gurkha Brigade will take place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Thursday, June 13, General Sir R. Sale-Hill, K.C.B., in the chair. Officers intending to be present should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. M. Hales, 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

The Bollittino Telegrafico Ufficiale has unearthed from an old number of the Osservatore Romano of the year 1868 a remarkable letter signed by Canon Bobone, of San Remo, which appears to anticipate wireless telegraphy. The Canon stated that he had made a physical discovery hitherto unknown to any scientists; a link between separate bodies not connected by anything. He considered that telegraphy could be developed therefrom, so that communication by wire conduction would not be necessary, but he guarded himself against the charge of charlatanism by undertaking to convince all sceptics and scoffers by demonstrating trials. Whether he carried out his promise trials is not stated by the Italian paper; the principal discovery referred to has in any case not been realised, is the comment of the Marconigraph.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(3).—MAY 17th.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 14th May, 1912.

FORREST'S "INDIAN MUTINY."

"Fifty years have now passed since the great revolt. The land is again passing through a state of transformation economic, intellectual and religious, the same dark and mysterious forces are stirring beneath the surface. The story of the mutiny conveys many lessons how the problems of the future should be solved and in what spirit they should be faced. Power and strength there must always be to discipline peace. The crowning of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at the imperial city is a noble and chivalrous endeavour to bind the myriads of India, not by the bonds of material improvement and administrative efficiency, but by the living roots of faith, hope, charity and loyalty." Thus Mr. G. W. Forrest closes his introduction to the third volume of his "History of the Indian Mutiny," just issued under the auspices of Government. In this volume Mr. Forrest carries his work from the outbreak at Jhansi to the execution of Tantia Topee and in it the history of the Central Indian campaign, which he describes as one of the most glorious achievements recorded in the military annals of England, and relies from the despatches of Sir Hugh Rose and the respective commanders and brigadiers. It has been collated with diaries and letters, while errors have been rectified and obscure points cleared. A large number of letters and diaries of military men have been placed at Mr. Forrest's disposal, but, he says, they do not supply the certainty of history. He has studied genuine and official sources of information—the official papers descriptive of the revolt written at the time, the reports of the State Trials, the evidence collected by the district officers immediately after their return to their districts. And it has been Mr. Forrest's anxious care to draw from these useful materials by separating facts and just inferences from matters and opinions which are honestly given as testified by the senses of the writer, but which in truth are founded on the current statements and warped feelings of the hour. The records of journalists, which are useful for the verification of dates, contain certain stories of the atrocities and of vengeance enacted, given with circumstantial horror, which are merely the combination of different tales caught up, repeated and exaggerated. The native reports throw light on the Oriental character and the springs of its action so difficult to analyse and so necessary to understand in order to judge rightly an Oriental result.

After a prolonged and careful study of the documents which were made available to Mr. Forrest observes that writers or administrators of the time have warmly disputed as to the origin of the mutiny of the Bengal soldiers, followed by widespread revolt and a struggle as furious and relentless as any recorded in history. Many solutions have been put forward. It was the greased cartridge; it was the land revenue system ; it was the policy of annexation; it was the refusal to allow the right of adoption; it was the lack of discipline in the Bengal Army and the humiliating memories of the first Afghan War; it was the fanaticism of the Brahmin and the Moslem. All these interpretations have been examined by the light of official records and the enormous mass of evidence collected at the time. Mr. Forrest declares that the first Afghan War had been a primary influence. In the East a victory is soon forgotten, but the slightest disaster is exaggerated and remembered. The Kabul disaster was greatly exaggerated. The chiefs began to wonder if the paramount power were beyond dispute and their tone became more lofty and arrogant. After the Sikh campaign we made a mistake by declaring our sojourn in the Punjab to be only temporary. "No Government of foreigners can afford to treat the title, morality or durability of its rule as an open question. It leads to fallacies, dangerous illusions and disappointment." That is one of the most prominent lessons of the mutiny. The Queen-mother and the chiefs of the Punjab were soon deep in a plot not only against the occupation, but for the complete destruction of British rule. After her removal to Benares the Ranee entered into communication with the Mahratta Brahmins who resided there and through them with the exiled Peshwa and his retinue at Cawnpore. A simultaneous revolution throughout India was intended.

The emeute at Multan and the outbreak at Meerut thwarted this plan, but it led to a general rising of the military classes in the Punjab and the old Sikh Army reassembled to fight again for the independence of the Khalsa. Then the Bengal sepoy turned his attention to pay and privileges which were affected when the Punjab became a British province. They demanded higher pay and there is documentary proof that regiments began to communicate with each other and established by an understood general consent an armed union. Five regiments evinced a mutinous spirit and when the Governor-General ordered the 38th Regiment to proceed to Burma they refused on account of caste prejudice. The sepoy objected to annexation because each new province added to the empire widened his sphere of service and he only saw in it the determination of Government to uproot his religion and break down his caste. We had made the mistake of increasing the native troops and decreasing the British, a fact which both Lord Gough and Lord Dalhousie had recognised and urged upon the attention of the Company, but without avail. Regimental grievances swelled to seditious clamour, discontent and disaffection increased and when the time came it broke into a general revolt. "Some of the causes of the Bengal Army mutiny are still at work," writes Mr. Forrest, "and ought not to be allowed to remain." At the close of the storm, however, one matter is important—the ruling chiefs saw clearly that the British Government was the paramount power in India, and that the maintenance of their rights and interests was identical with British supremacy. Although, in the opinion of Mr. Forrest, the impartial historian must acknowledge the propriety of some of Lord Dalhousie's annexations and record with gratitude the valuable assistance rendered us by the great chiefs in the suppression of the rebellion, he must also record the fact that the policy of annexation carried out under the doctrine of lapse supplied fresh vigour and new leaders to the conspirators who had been working for the restoration of the Peshwa and the destruction of the paramount power. But it was the fakirs and religious mendicants who were the instruments in their hands, missionaries of sedition who, working underneath the surface, passed up and down the country foretelling ruin, disaster and the wrath of God ; announcing the near destruction of a power that was destroying their religion and caste and reviving the memory of the old prophecy that the iron age of British supremacy would last only a century after the rout of Plassey, 1757.

Indian Railways and Commerce. We need make no apology, we think, for returning to the question of the shortage of goods wagons on Indian railways and its effect on the trade and commerce of India generally and of Bombay in particular. Various public bodies have been busy during the past few months in representing to the Railway Board the serious character of the situation. Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi, each with tremendous interests at stake, have protested against the calm and lethargic manner in which these representations have been received ; and during the past few days the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has submitted a clear, succinctly written statement of fact, setting out the entire case, and showing how completely trade interests are in jeopardy of being gravely prejudiced. The Hon. Mr. Armstrong, in the letter in question, makes a strong point when he quotes the report of the late Mr. Thomas Robertson which was written more than nine years ago. Mr. Robertson, who, it will be remembered, was sent specially to India to investigate the methods along which our railways are run, was explicit in dealing with the question of the provision of funds for railway needs. As the letter we have referred to points out, he criticised the present system of financing railways in India under which "no railway knows, or is able to form an accurate estimate of the sum which will be allotted to it during a series of years, or even two successive years," and he expressed the opinion that such a system "strikes at the very root of commercial success, and must lead to a waste of public money and to business being seriously hampered." That was written nine years ago, and no change has been made. The yearly programme is still adhered to, and we are in entire agreement with the Bombay Chamber in its contention that "the experience of the past eight or nine years has fully justified the conclusions arrived at by the late Mr. Robertson," and with their opinion that the Bombay railways, at any rate, are still incapable of meeting the demands made upon them during the busy season. We think, too, they are amply justified in their "little confidence that under the present financial arrangements any improvement, at all commensurate with the yearly increasing requirements of the trade, is to be expected."

But what adds to the perplexity of the present situation is that we are not in the middle of a bumper season. The demand, that is the commercial and trade demand, for transport facilities is more or less normal. The real fact is that a month or two ago the railways allowed their coal supplies to run very short, and to obviate the necessity of paying the high steamer freights then prevailing diverted their wagons and trucks from their legitimate work, and sent them across to Bengal for coal. The result was that merchants and exporters have had to go to the wall. It must be apparent to anybody who has the slightest acquaintance with trade conditions, that merchants engaged in the export business sell on contract. They agree to deliver goods in United Kingdom, or Continental, or American ports within a certain specified time, and when they enter into their contracts they rely upon facilities being available for the transport of the goods from the district in which they are produced to the port of loading. It sometimes happens, if the merchant is big enough and he frequently is, that he charters a steamer to be ready in Bombay Harbour or Docks on a certain date, and he undertakes to give that vessel despatch within a certain period. All else being equal he is able to do so; but when railways fail in their obligations the merchant fails in his and black disaster is the result. Unfortunately, the loss is not confined to the loss of a particular sale, or to a ship's demurrage ; but the buyer abroad, who in turn depends upon the Indian exporter, is led, when default occurs, to regard the latter as an unreliable factor in his business and looks elsewhere for his future requirements. This is the real lesson of the railway failure, and if it is not learned in time, we fear the Government will one day be faced by a problem even more serious than the one which now presents itself.

There are two directions at least in which the Government may proceed in search of a solution. First of all there is the question of railway finance. Mr. Robertson was perfectly right when he claimed that the railways should be guaranted a specified recurring income for a fixed number of years. If that were done it would be possible to say what money could be ear-marked for additions to goods rolling stock in a period of three or five years. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the responsible officials of our railways, or even the Railway Board, are prepared year after year to face the storm of passionate bitterness which the continued shortage of wagons arouses, and for this reason alone, if for no other, we are certain that they would do something to relieve the trouble if they were given sufficient money to do so. But Government holds the purse strings, and it is with Government the first reform must be effected. The other point is that large buyers of coal should be permitted to provide their own wagons. It is an irony of the present situation that the cause of the local trouble is that the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway have been permitted, as buyers of coal, to remove their own purchases, and it seems to us to be a study in hopeless inconsistency that other, and almost equally as large, buyers are not permitted the same facility, especially as if they had been the trouble that now worries us would largely have been minimised. We await with interest and some anxiety the reply of the Railway Board to Mr. Armstrong's letter. Meanwhile, we think the time has come when a strict investigation into all questions affecting the goods traffic on Indian railways should be held, and that whatever body may be appointed to conduct it, our commercial and trade interests, as apart from railways, should be strongly represented.

Wanted—Cheap Accommodation. "An Anglo-Indian Widow" has been writing to the *Pioneer* regarding the great hardships and grievances suffered by poor Anglo-Indians, and especially, widows in Delhi. "It has been harder since the Durbar, and now that Delhi has been made the capital, the difficulty will be extreme," she writes. "It is a question of cheap and healthy accommodation for the class of people who deserve consideration from Government, particularly those who have been very old residents and whose fathers or husbands rendered faithful and loyal service during the Mutiny and lost their lives in the cause. Being an old Anglo-Indian widow myself, my father having been killed in the Mutiny and my husband having been a soldier, I have settled here in Delhi for years and feel the hardship keenly. Hitherto I was able to get a room or two somewhere at anything but a moderate rent to suit my means, but latterly since the Durbar it has been impossible to live here, and I was obliged to seek shelter from friends who have now been transferred." This is an aspect of the changes which few people will refuse to sympathise with. It is obvious that the dumping down in the Imperial city will tempt landlords to send prices up, but it is difficult to see how fictitious prices can be maintained if the new capital be a new city miles away from the old. The complaint is one, however, into which the Government should look for the grievance really appears to be cruel. But is Delhi alone in this matter ? We have an idea that in Bombay we have heard frequently that the poor European and Anglo-Indian finds the burden of house-rent absolutely out of all proportion to his resources, and we know that for many, not particularly useful, dwellings in this city rents are exacted that would be considered exorbitant if asked for a country estate in the Homeland. The real trouble is that nobody in Bombay seems inclined to investigate the cause. The landlords have their innings and seem prepared to make it long and glorious. Any unofficial attempt to elicit information from them is stopped dead by the statement that they must have a reasonable return on their capital. That is just the point : what do they claim is a reasonable return ?

The P. and O. s.s. "Arcadia" (extra) left Aden at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 20th April 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 523,061 maunds with an increase of Rs. 12,925 in the earnings.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Wanted a High Standard of Artillery Practice.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 26.

Major-General Rawlinson, commanding the 3rd Division, has issued some notes on artillery and infantry training bringing to notice certain important points which require special attention during the ensuing training season. Though the power and accuracy of weapons had widened the front and increased the depth of a modern battlefield, he asserts that the major battle tactics based on broad principles of attack and defence have varied little since the Napoleonic era. Human nature is what it ever has been and the concentration of moral and physical superiority at the decisive point is still the secret of success. But in the realm of minor tactics he adds skill in combination and the art of mutual assistance as between infantry and artillery have become more and more important. Modern artillery trained to make the full use of their quick-firing 18-pounder coupled with the skilful employment by the infantry soldier of the magazine rifle, firing a pointed bullet, offer immense possibilities of combined fire action. In order to obtain the full value of these powerful weapons in war, General Rawlinson states, a very high standard of peace training is required. This year he hopes to see closer combination between the two arms, more effective use made of supporting fire both in attack and counter-attack, and greater care and originality in drawing up schemes. Artillery officers are to become thoroughly conversant with infantry tactics, and infantry officers are to learn the powers and methods of artillery. All battalion commanding officers and certain field officers are to be attached to the artillery of the 3rd Division during practice on the artillery ranges, and any other infantry officers who desire it. During battalion training one or more batteries of artillery are to accompany each infantry battalion on at least four days of their training.

DOVER WAR MEMORIAL.

Dover gave a great popular welcome this week to Earl Roberts on the occasion of his visit to unveil the memorial to the local men who fell in the South African war. Lord Roberts, who wore the full dress uniform of a field-marshal, was received at St. Mary's Church with a general salute, and was heartily cheered as he inspected the guard of honour, accompanied by General Inglefield. At the entrance to St. Mary's Church he was met by the Bishop of Dover, the Mayor (Mr. W. Bromley), the Vicar (Canon Bartram), and others, a procession being formed up the church. Officers from all the regiments at Dover were present in uniform, and detachments of each of the five local Territorial corps, Yeomanry, Royal Field Artillery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, the Buffs, and a National Reserve detachment. The corporation attended in state, and most of the local clergy were present. Music was rendered by a massed choir of over 100 voices, the Royal Artillery band and the organ accompanying.

Drawing aside the large Union Jack which veiled the memorial, Earl Roberts said:—"To the glory of God, and in honoured memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men connected with this borough, members of the Imperial Forces, who at the call of duty laid down their lives for Sovereign and country, I offer this memorial, and commit it to the care of the vicar and churchwardens of this church for ever." The memorial, which is of alabaster, is of artistic design, and bears the name and details respecting the local men who lost their lives in the war. The Bishop dedicated the memorial, after which the Royal Artillery trumpeters sounded the "last post." At the Town Hall, Lord Roberts afterwards inspected the local company of the National Reserve, and paid special notice to George Kingdon, who was with him on the famous march to Kandahar, and to Cornelius Brown, who went through the Crimean campaign and was twice wounded. In a subsequent speech to the corps, Earl Roberts said that he hoped that they had all satisfactory employment, as he knew difficult it was for soldiers to obtain work, particularly when they were getting old. He only hoped they would get Lord Haldane to agree to some kind of organisation of the Reserve.

SUNDAY SHOOTING.

At last the much-vexed question of Sunday shooting has been settled, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will never be raised again in our time. Territorials throughout the country will welcome the regulation that now permits them choice of performing that part of their musketry training which the exigencies of civil life often made it difficult for them to carry out on a weekday. Gradually as our greater cities have extended their suburbs and eaten up all the rifle ranges within easy distance, the citizen soldiers recruited from those centres have found it increasingly difficult to get down to their shooting, whilst there was yet enough light to render rifle practice feasible. Side by side with this difficulty has grown up the increasing demands of employers upon the time of their men, and these two factors together, combined with the early-closing movement, have tended in some cases to render the perfomance of musketry most difficult and most burdensome. There is, however, a class who have a great claim upon the gratitude of the Territorial Army, for it is thanks to their painstaking devotion to duty that it has reached its present stage of efficiency—the sergeant-instructors of the permanent staff. These hardworking non-commissioned officers can hardly be expected to welcome the new regulation with any enthusiasm. As in the case of Mr. Kipling's Marines,

> "Their work begins since Lord knows when,
> And it's never hardly through."

And now they must be asked to give up their one certain holiday in the week in order that they may go down to the ranges on a Sunday. It will be urged, perhaps, that it might be made worth their while by giving them a small additional grant, which would undoubtedly be welcome. There is, however, an alternative suggestion, which, though it might not receive quite so enthusiastic a reception at the outset, would really be better in the long run. It is that the weekly day of rest in the summer musketry months should be changed, and that Monday should be considered as a weekly holiday for the permanent staff instead of the Sabbath, which they will now have to devote to coaching at musketry. It may, of course, be contended that it is unnecessary to dwell on the necessity of this step since every Territorial commanding officer can make his own arrangements, subject to the adjutant's consent; in practice this, however, is not the case. With nearly every Territorial unit Monday is a "dies non." There are no drills or musters, but, on the other hand, there is invariably a considerable amount of official correspondence to be dealt with on that day. Brigade and divisional staffs take their weekly holidays like other ordinary citizens, and they expect the permanent staff of units to answer all correspondence by return of post. Now the Territorial commanding officers will expect their permanent staff to work on Saturdays as heretofore, and on Sundays as well. If any rest or concession is to be given to this most deserving body of men, then it should be decreed by no less an authority than that of the Army Council itself that one full weekly holiday must be permitted to non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff of Territorial units. Otherwise these over-worked officials will find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. If in addition to setting forth a specified weekly holiday the Army Council could also see its way to paying a small extra allowance to permanent staff officials who performed duty on a Sunday, then everybody would be satisfied and justice would be done.

FRENCH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

One hundred thousand French troops will be assembled in the valley of the Loire, near Tours, about Sept. 7, for grand manœuvres. The period of manœuvres is always critical for Continental armies, because masses of troops have to be moved a considerable distance from their garrisons, whither they would have to be redirected in case of sudden mobilisation. The German army which manœuvred before the Kaiser last September, in Mecklenburg, was hastily dispersed before the completion of its programme owing to the critical state of European politics. If masses of troops are temporarily withdrawn from their mobilisation stations, i. e., the garrisons where they would collect their reservists and draw their transport and other war equipment, it is a wise precaution not to disturb the so-called covering troops, the brigades and divisions which actually guard the frontier. The selection of a central position, whence the troops can be rapidly sent back to their garrisons in case of alarm, is also advisable. Tours, in the valley of the Loire, fulfils these conditions. There will be two divisions of cavalry present, including the division quartered in and around Paris. Owing to the process of augmentation of the German army by two army corps, which is due to begin next October, the French Government does not anticipate that the Kaiser's advisers will resort to a provocative policy during the next twelve months. If they did wish for war they would certainly choose to await the complete formation of the 20th and 21st army corps.

BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

A Brussel's Correspondent says :—Great concern and anxiety have been caused in Belgian political circles by what occurred at the recent general meeting of the Pan-German League at Hanover, when the Berlin State Councillor, Herr Strentz, denounced Belgium as an ally of France and Great Britain against Germany, adding that last summer, during the war scare, the Belgian Government had negotiated with Paris and London with a view to taking part in an assault upon the German Empire, and that Belgium, having thereby committed political suicide, must expect that in any forthcoming conflict her neutrality will count for nothing in the eyes of Germany, who will make her fully suffer the fate of belligerents. The only particle of truth in this extraordinary statement is that at the time of last year's war scare Belgium was confidentially asked by the French Government whether she had made preparations to protect her neutral territory against invasion from all sides, in the event of a European conflict. The Belgian War Office, which had been very backward in its precautions, as shown later on by the resignation of the then War Secretary, General Hellebaut, was then suddenly made aware both of its responsibilities and of the impending danger. It was found that while the Belgian southern frontier was fairly well guarded against a sudden inrush of the French army, the eastern frontier was hardly protected at all against the possible, and more probable, contingency of an invasion by the German army, which might have entered the little kingdom almost without any opposition. This naturally induced the Belgian Government to make not only a hurried completion of their southern defences, but also a still greater effort in the opposite quarter. It is quite certain that Belgian policy, in case of an Anglo-Franco-German war, will be strictly in accordance with the legal requirements of neutrality. Its prime object will be to prevent either of the two Continental belligerents from overruning Belgian territory. Should the endeavour fail, then, and then only, will the Belgian forces side against the first invader—whether French or German—and consider the second invador as an intervening ally, to be helped to the utmost. Of course, the general impression was, last summer, and is still, that the French do not contemplate striking at Germany through Belgian territory, whereas the employment of Belgian soil as a short cut towards the weakest boundary line of France, is suspected all over the world as constituting the deliberate plan of the German staff. The effect of the threatening anti-Belgian speeches delivered at the Pan-German meeting will be greatly to strengthen such a suspicion, and make the military authorities here more alive than ever to the necessity of securing the eastern frontier against the design of a neighbour, some of whose official spokesmen openly avow the desire to conquer Belgian soil, because this neutral little ground will no more consent to grant a free passage to the German than to the French forces.

ARMY AIRSHIP'S FLIGHT.

Early-rising Londoners one morning this week, had the opportunity of witnessing a successful flight by one of the Army airships the Gamma, which travelled up from Farnborough and circled St. Paul's before returning on its south-westerly journey. The conditions were absolutely perfect, the spectators witnessing the "lighter than air" branch of aeronautics at its best. The airship, which seemed to have three people aboard, passed over Wimbledon Common at five minutes past eight, and travelling up the river from Wandsworth arrived over the Standard before 8-30, so that it was going at well over twenty miles an hour. It passed almost directly over St. Dunstan's Church Fleet-street being then about 500 ft. up and sightseers had a splendid view of the craft progressing steadily on a perfectly even keel. Steering slightly to the south of Fleet-street, the vessel rounded St. Paul's from its southern side and, turning a beautiful circle some 200ft. above the golden cross, commenced the return journey shortly after 8·30. Having the slight north-easterly wind now in its favour, it set a faster pace homeward, was lost in the distance by 8·40, and was passing over Wimbledon Common again between ten and five minutes to nine. One striking fact about the vessel was its inconspicuous appearance, owing to the material of which it was made. Even when passing over Fleet-street at a height of a few hundred feet the yellowish fabric was difficult to distinguish in the strong sunlight, and it rounded the Cathedral looking like a phantom airship, though its substantial character was proved by the curious shadow which it left on the earlymorning haze. On the return journey it had disappeared from sight in a remarkably short space of time.

The Sydney city by-law, penalsing wearers of hat-pins which protrude, has been put into force. Four women were proceeded against in the Central Police Court on April 26 for a breach of the by-law, which forbids the wearing of long unprotected hat-pins likely to be a danger to passers by. The City Solicitor said that it was not desired that heavy fines should be imposed, as it was considered that nominal penalties would act as a warning to other women. Each of the defendants pleaded guilty and was fined 5s., with 6s. costs.

THE FUTURE OF POLO.

REMARKABLE NOTICE TO CAVALRYMEN.

Practice Games Forbidden in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The *Times* states that the attitude of the Army Council towards polo in London is engrossing the attention of polo enthusiasts. Their alarm is due to a letter circulated by the Commander of the Cavalry Brigade to the effect that unless all practice in London by officers, either team or individual practice, is abandoned, the inter-regimental tournament will be abolished.

The *Times* adds that such drastic action would be too unreasonable to be practicable, and that it is probably safe to assume that the wishes of the authorities have been misinterpreted. To deny the right of an officer to spend his spare time and money on polo is to drive him to other pursuits which, if not harmful, will make for neither *esprit de corps* nor efficiency.

The *Times* concludes that it is high time that the cant about the expense of polo should be exposed.

OPIUM PRICES.

Increase of 50 Per Cent. in the Malay States.

SINGAPORE, MAY 13.

The Government has advanced the selling price of opium by 15 per cent. making a rise of over 50 per cent. during the past twenty-nine months.

The Colonial Secretary stated that the Government desired to reduce the consumption.

Employers of labour in the Malay States believe that the action will result in coolies demanding higher wages.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Salar-Ed-Dauleh's Ingenious Ruse.

TEHERAN, MAY 12.

The situation in Kerman, recently reported as very threatening, is improving. The Imperial Bank is being re-opened.

Salar-Ed-Dauleh has requested the British Minister to induce the Government to send troops to fight him twelve miles outside Hamadan, otherwise he will not be responsible for the safety of the inhabitants of that town.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Advances up to Ten Millions Arranged.

PEKING, MAY 13.

The Foreign bankers and the Minister of Finance have come to an arrangement under which a series of advances totalling ten millions sterling will be made.

The amount is repayable in one year out of the proceeds of the big loan, and the advances will be expended under the supervision of Foreign and Chinese auditors.

A RUSSIAN BLUNDER.

Forty-two Soldiers Wounded by Shell Fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 13.

An order issued by the Minister of War mentions that forty-two infantrymen who were "in advance of the guns" were wounded by shell fire in the recent manœuvres.

THE CHANNEL COLLISION.

Tramp Steamer's Narrow Escape.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The "Don Benito" had a narrow escape. The collision took place in thick weather. The tramp has twelve feet of water in her holds.

THE "OCEANA" WRECK.

Salvors Recover Another Big Lot of Silver.

LONDON, MAY 12.

As a result of the salvage operations in connection with the "Oceana," to-day, 300 bars of silver, valued at £40,500 were recovered.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Notable Movement to Extend with Germany.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia in London, has arrived in Berlin on an important mission.

Sir George is negotiating for the extension of German Australian commercial relations.

[A telegram, dated London, April 27th, was published in the Perth (W. A.) papers stating that "Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, will, on May 7, go to Berlin at the invitation of a German group interested in promoting closer trade relations between Germany and Australia. He will stay in Germany for a fortnight and deliver lectures before various Chambers of Commerce."]

MISS MALECKA'S SENTENCE

Much Indignation in Great Britain.

"OUTRAGEOUS AND AMAZING."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The sentence of four years' penal servitude passed on the Englishwoman, Miss Malecka, at Warsaw, for consorting with revolutionaries, is strongly resented in Britain.

It is described as outrageous and amazing, and the Foreign Office is being urged to make representations to Russia and to insist upon the recognition of the lady's British nationality.

LONDON TAILORS' STRIKE.

Fast Spreading. 50.000 People Idle.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Contrary to expectation, the tailors' strike in London is rapidly spreading. This afternoon 50,000 were idle.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Further Extensive Occupations by the Italians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Italians have occupied the Islands of Caxo, Scarpanto, Piscopi and Nisera and are sending troops to form garrisons there. The authorities have been made prisoners and sent to Italy.

The work of clearing the Dardanelles is making satisfactory progress. It is expected that it will be completed to-morrow.

WHAT ITALY INTENDS TO DO.

Writing in the "Daily Telegraph" on April 20th, on the subject of the closing of the Dardanelles, Mr. Perceval Landon says:—

What Italy now intends is that, at any cost to the peace of Europe, the other Powers must be drawn into the struggle. Their commercial interests must, if necessary, be jeopardised by the war's continuance. In particular Russia must be made to feel that, at least for her if not for others, the free passage of the Dardanelles is an absolute requirement whatever other nations are doing. In order to draw Russia into the quarrel, Italy has simply taken the only possible action in her power to close the Straits. Logically, Russia should have a bone to pick with Italy rather than with Turkey, for a distinct understanding was arrived at last year that this war should not be prosecuted in the Ægean. But Italy is becoming hard pressed, and at all risks she intends to provoke intervention. Her action in the Dardanelles is a plain challenge to the other Powers, and, on the whole, it is likely to be successful. Nothing is farther from Russia's intention than to provoke an international complication at this moment, but, on the other hand, and for private reasons, she is anxious to pose as the friend—the most valuable friend—of Italy, and she happens to be in a position to bring pressure to bear upon Turkey. That Russia's consent was obtained before the late bombardment of Kum Kaleh, with its necessary result of the closing of the Dardanelles, is, I think, clear. Russia has sought a locus standi in this business for many reasons and her action in concentrating troops near Khoi and Urmiah is probably not unconnected with the apparently futile operations of the Italian fleet in the Ægean.

U. S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Taft Appeals for Women's Vote.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Presidential campaign in the United States is waxing hotter. Mr. Taft is going to address eighty meetings in Ohio. He has publicly appealed for women's vote in the Californian primary elections to-morrow, taking credit for the Children's Care Bureau, *etcetera*.

Such an appeal is unprecedented by a President.

The Democrats are delighted at the complete split among the Republicans.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Improved Outlook in Louisiana Cities.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The outlook in the cities of Louisiana is improved. The rain has ceased, though there is still danger from the bursting levees.

LAWN TENNIS.

Another British Victory and a Defeat.

LONDON, MAY 12.

In the final of the covered court singles championship Gobert (France) beat Dixon (Britain), 8-6; 6-4; 6-4.

In the mixed doubles final Dixon and Mrs. Hannam (Britain) beat Roper Barrett and Miss Aitchison (Britain) 4-6; 6-3; 6-2.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Scottish Cotton Magnate.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The death is announced of Mr. Archibald Coats, head of Messrs. J. P. Coats and Co., and Chairman of the Paisley Thread Combine.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Baron von Wangenheim, German Minister at Athens, has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Contradictory Statements from Lhassa.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S MILLENNIUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman*, telegraphing from Kalimpong, says:—

"I am informed on good authority that fighting has already taken place on the Kamba road. Chinese troops are still advancing towards Lhassa. The icebound remnants of the Chinese expedition at Pomad, about 150 men, are reported to have been totally blotted out by the natives there who resent their presence. The latest intelligence from Gyantse states that the Tibetans are repeatedly experiencing reverses. One-half of the Lamas hold themselves aloof and are indifferently watching the events. Further overtures for peace have been rejected by the Chinese and it is stated that the Nepal Government is sending an expedition to protect its traders at Lhassa.

The Tzechuan Government have adopted strong measures to replace all native princes, or Tonsas, in the Tibetan hinterland by Chinese. These men are entrusted with the duty of keeping clear the line of communication between Lhassa and Chengtu, redressing people's grievances, and introducing new laws and reforms.

All executive powers of the King of Chala, Tachien La, have been transferred to Chinese officials.

A Bill for provincialising Tibet has passed a second reading in the Peking Senate while President Yuan Shi-Kai has sanctioned the formation of a pan-Mongolian Tibetan League with the object of eradicating existing evils, protectiug common interests, and brinking about a closer union with the Republic; and he also promised his sincere co-operation to further the interests of the allied races so that a millennium may be enjoyed.

The leading merchants and gentry in Shanghai, according to a private letter, have formed a company to exploit and colonise Mongolia and Tibet and when it is successfully completed a trunk railway linking up Lhassa, Ruga and Kokon, or with Chengtu, will be built.

Mr. Men Tsungyao, formerly ex-assistant Amban at Lhassa, is at the head of the movement and the project is heartily supported. It is expected that the Republican Government will grant an annual subsidy to the company.

But later and more reliable information from Darjeeling states:—It is enderstood that negotiations between the Tibetans and Chinese at Lhassa continue to proceed amicably and that an early settlement on the lines of the Chinese laying down their arms and returning to China *via* Gyantse may be hoped for.

THE LAST CALL.

Memorial Service for the Late Lieut. Blacklock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 13.

A most impressive memorial service was held this morning for the late Lieut. Blacklock of the 8th Hussars. General Sir Bryan Mahon and staff, Colonel Brown, commanding the station, and staff, Major Mursenden, commanding the regiment, and all officers of the station were present at the Garrison Church together with the members of the deceased's regiment. The coffin was borne by the squadron sergeant-majors of the regiment. The service was conducted by the Rev. Lachlan Bell, Garrison Chaplain. The body was afterwards removed to the station with imposing ceremonial and left by mail for Bombay "en route" for England.

THE KABULI MENACE.

Further Trouble Reported in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

There was some trouble yesterday between the Kabulis and police over the disposal of the dead body of a Kabuli, one of the injured persons in the recent Rajabazar Kabuli riot, who died yesterday in hospital. The relatives and friends of the deceased wanted to take away the body by force before a "post-mortem" was held, and about five hundred Kabulis surrounded the morgue. Fifty armed police, and a large number of European and Indian police, guarded the morgue until the "post-mortem" had been completed, when the body was delivered to the Kabulis.

THE ABOR CAMPAIGN.

Troops to Receive General Service Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

A press communique states that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Indian General Service Medal with clasp to the troops employed on the Abor expedition. Details regarding the places and dates to be taken as marking the limit of active operations will be published later.

"TORNADO" AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

News comes to hand of a miniature tornado which struck a part of Poona yesterday at about 3 p.m. In a section of about 100 yards width, the wind swept off corrugated iron roofs, broke down trees and scattered signboards. It only lasted a few seconds, but the damage extended for miles. Some rain also fell for a few minutes.

A RELEASED SEDITIONIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 13,

Bhai Chetamal of Sukkur, who was convicted of sedition along with Virumal Begraj, editor of a Sukkur vernacular paper, has been liberated. The latter, it is stated, will be released on the 26th proximo.

THE TROUBLED FRONTIER.

Four Hindus Kidnapped from Border Village.

AFFRAY IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 13.

A frontier raid near Bannu is reported, seven men dressed in khaki clothing attacking the village of Dadyali last night and carrying off four Hindus. The night was so dark that the pursuit party missed the raiders.

A sharp brush between the North Waziristan militia and outlaws in the Tochi Valley is reported. It seems that five North Waziristan Militia sowars were returning to Miranshah under an officer and had got within a mile of the station when they encountered a party of armed outlaws. A fight ensued in which two militia sowars were killed and one outlaw was killed and his rifle captured. The balance of the outlaws got away, but an alarm was sent round to neighbouring friendly villagers who turned out, pursued and overtook the fugitives and killed one of them, losing however two men killed themselves.

MYSORE CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

Madras Civilian Appointed to the Vacancy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 13.

It is understood that Mr. H. Moberly, Sessions Judge of the Salem district, Madras Presidency, has been selected to be Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court in the vacancy that is to be caused by the retirament of Sir Stanley Ismay.

SHIKARPUR FUND CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 13.

The cases against the directors and promotors of the Shikarpur marriage, birth and other benefit funds have been fixed for hearing on the 18th instant before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sikharpur.

SATARA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 13.

Presiding at the seventh Satara district conference at Karad, Mr. Kelkar referred to the death of Rao Bahadur Joshi, asked the audience to set before themselves the idea of self-government within the Empire as advocated by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and to establish district councils. Mr. Kelkar also congratulated the Bombay Government on the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the effects of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and advocated a change in the Abkari policy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Colonel Woodward, 37th Dogras, will command the Jhelum Brigade, vice Brigadier-General MacIntyre on leave.

Major Nugent, R.E., Inspector of Machinery, Army Headquarters, has been granted leave for eight months.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major E. N. Davis, 99th Infantry, as second-in-command of that regiment.

Lieutenant L. R. C. Douglas Hamilton, Cameron Highlanders, has been permitted to resign his commission.

Capt. W. Gibbs, 10th Hussars, has been appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Capt. H. N. Rowlatt, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regt., has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th Battalion, Essex Regiment Territorial Force.

Lieut. V. A. Earnshaw, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

Capt. P. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regt., has been appointed to the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing).

APPOINTMMENTS.

30th Punjabis.—Lieutenants T. A. Digby and N. L. Mitchell-Carruthers to officiate as Double Company Commanders, and Lieutenant L. E. Barton to officiate as Quarter Master.

Lieutenant J. V. Godfray, 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

5th Light Infantry.—Captain P. B. Jones to officiate as Double Company Commander.

38th Central India Horse.—Captain R.E.T. Hogg and G. Lewis to officiate as Double Company Commanders.

107th Pioneers.—Lieutenant M. C. Coote to officiate as Double Company Commander.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Captain M.E.C. V.S. Montieth to officiate as Double Company Commander.

217th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain J. G. Faris to officiate as Double Company Commander.

10th Jats.—Lieutenant J. B. Haines to officiate as Quarter Master.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Major G. V. Holmes, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. E. Banbury granted leave, or until further orders.

81st Pioneers.—Major C. R. Scott-Elliot, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major N. B. Dunscombe granted leave, or until further orders.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.—Major A. R. Nethersole, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major J. S. Dallas, officiating as Commandant.

109th Infantry.—Major M. T. Elderton, Double Company Commander, 108th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major P. C. Searle granted leave, or until further orders.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Major G. R. Oakes, Double Company Commander, 88th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Campbell granted leave, or until further orders.

5th Light Infantry.—Captain G. S. Stooks, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain H. P. Pott, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Colonel W. C. Barratt, C. B., D. S. O., officiating in command of the Jhansi Brigade.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Captain H. A. Murray, 30th Punjabis, for 8 months; Lieutenant G. F. C. Shakespear, 94th Russell's Infantry, for 60 days; Lieutenant H. W. Dakeyne, 1st Warwickshire Regiment, for 6 months; Lieutenant M. C. Raymond, 34th Poona Horse, for 4 months; Captain W. B. Benton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, for 5 months; Lieutenent W. LeC. Brodrick, 27th Light Cavalry, for 201 days; Captain J. F. Todd, 39th Central India Horse, for 60 days; Lieutenant C. D. Frost, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, for 90 days; Captain P. E. Besant, 1st Warwickshire Regiment, for 2 months; Lieutenant D. French, 1st Dublin Fusiliers, for 3 months.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

Second Day of the Spring Meeting.

INJURY TO A G. R.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 13.

A card of six events was gone through and provided some exciting finishes. An unfortunate accident occurred in the fifth race when Mr. Hayter fell off Snowden at the east end of the course, sustaining a dislocated shoulder. He was carried off unconscious, but is reported later not to be in any immediate danger.

The following are the results:—

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—2 1-2 furlongs.

Major Greig's Castaway ....Capt. Coaker 1
The Chief of Dhar's Darwesh...Mr. Montgomerie 2
Mr. H. H. M. Wilson's Tautz..................Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Saraband and Redmount.

THE CLUB PLATE.—(First division) 2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr. A. C. T. Hayter's Snowden.........Mr. Horner 1
Capt. Coaker's Elastic...............................Owner 2
Capt. McCudden's Pretty Polly.........Mr. Wilson 3

ALSO RAN.—Geraldine,

Won by a length; half a length between the second and third

THE CLUB PLATE.—(2nd Division.)

Capt. Otter's Smokey Moke.......................Owner 1
Capt. McCudden's Parladen.......................Owner 2
Capt. Alderson's Dainty.................Mr. Wilson 3

ALSO RAN:—King's Cross.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—1 mile.

Major Greig's Castaway..............Captain Coaker 1
Mr. Horner's Saraband.........Mr. Montgomerie (fell)
Mr. Montgomerie's Khandalla......Mr. Horner (fell)
Castaway came in alone. Only three started.

THE DHAR PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Stileman's Silver Bolt...............Mr. Wilson 1
Mr. Harvey Kelly's Maccaroni...Mr. Montgomerie 2
McCollum's Tushka......................................Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Snowden (fell) Tautz, and Ampulla.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

Capt. Huderson's Patchwork.....Mr. Montgomerie 1
Capt. MacCudden's Paladin.............Mr. Wilson 2
Mr. Horner's King's Cross..........................Owner 3
Only three started.

POLO IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 13.

Two more games were played in the American Polo Tournament this afternoon when "C" Team beat "A" by 4 goals to 1, and "B" and "D" teams draw with 2 goals each.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Singles Handicap.

The following was the result in the final of the Singles Handicap played yesterday:—

W. Reid (—40·3) beat Nicholson (—15·3) 6—1, 6—4.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Chatterton Speaks at the Madras Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

At the Provincial Industrial Conference at Kumbakonam, the Hon. Mr. A. Chatterton delivered an address. He said it struck him that the President, in preparing his presidential address, had sat down to it in that characteristic frame of mind which was prevalent throughout the East. Mr. Chatterton began in a pessimistic vein by dealing with industrial questions of the present, but as he proceeded further he adopted amore and more optimistic tone. The President had stated that no appreciable progress had been made in agriculture, but on thinking the matter over, in a later paragraph, he gave a long list of improvements and innovations adopted by the ryots.

Reference was made in the address to the extreme poverty of the ryots, and he (the speaker) was prepared to admit that among certain classes extreme poverty still existed, but he must demur to the President's statement that the ryotwari population throughout the country was no better than they were. He thought on every side there was ample evidence to show that there was coming to this country a distinct measure of material prosperity, and to a large extent that was due to the change, during the past ten or fifteen years, in the attitude of the people towards modern improvements.

Mr. Chatterton next referred to the method and measures which should be adopted to increase agricultural and industrial progress in the country. He advised them not to start schemes without expert advice. He was glad to know that the Conference was going to deal with the metal work industries of that town. Mr. Chatterton referred to the aluminium industry and expressed the opinion that the metal trade in the Presidency was by no means in an unsatisfactory condition.

After referring to the Rajamundry factory, and its work, and the local weaving industry, Mr. Chatterton observed that the attitude of the educated classes towards industries was somewhat lukewarm, and so long as that attitude continued progress would remain slow, and the Presidency would remain in the "benighted" condition referred to in the President's address.

The President, in closing the proceedings, said he did not agree with Mr. Chatterton that the ryot was now better off than before.

SIR EDWARD BAKER.

Sir Edward Baker's resignation of the Indian Civil Service is notified in this week's "Gazette of India."

Sir Edward was the last pucca Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

THE *Englishman* says:—"Assam planters are very bitter at the withdrawal from the advanced post at Rotung, and declares that this will have a bad effect on the tribesmen, necessitating the reinforcement in a few years at Dibrugarh of another regiment with a third battalion at Sadiya." The same paper asks why the Miris have not been punished for their attack on the survey party.

SYDNEY port is now the fifth in the British Empire. In 1910 4½ million tons of goods were received which had an enormous value; 7,709,040 tons of shipping arrived in the harbour, representing a great advance on that of the year before. It is now contemplated to spend a large sum in improvements, and berthing accommodation for the great liners is needed. Sydney has also made strides as a city on every hand new outlets are to be seen, the tram service alone showing to what a size the general trade has grown.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

There are three times as many women as men in Tibet.

The effect of the famine is being felt all round in Kathiawar.

The export of hides and skins indicates that cattle in Kathiawar are dying in numbers.

Quarantine restrictions at Singapore against Madras on account of cholera have been withdrawn.

The death has occurred of Mr. K. Stamiengar, who was widely known with the late Mr. Sanderson in connection with the Mysore khedda operations.

The Enquiry Office room on the Howrah station platform (E. I. Ry.) has been bodily removed to Delhi.

Mr. J. Forrester, sub-accountant of the International Banking Corporation, has been transferred to Singapore from Hongkong.

H. E. Lord Carmichael will attend the last of the Calcutta monsoon meetings on the 14th September prior to his return to Darjeeling.

The latest translation of the Bhagavad Gita is from the pen of Mr. C. O. Caleb, Professor of Physiology at the Lahore Medical College.

Mr. Raza Ali Wahshat, an assistant in the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Calcutta Esperanto Society has just been inaugurated with Mr. S. C. Middlemiss of the Geological Survey elected as president, Mr. W.F. Mackay as vice-president and Mr. M. H. Beattie, Bengal Pilot Service, as secretary.

Mr. Rust, Assistant Commissioner, of Dalhousie, has started an Amateur Dramatic Society, and, judging by the number of volunteers who have entered their names for play-acting the station will probably be very well off in that respect.

The outbreak of plague in Ghazipur continually for the last ten years is responsible for the diminution of the population of the town to the extent of sixteen thousand. Ghazipur is now free from plague and the people are coming back to resume their work.

On the night of the 1st instant some unknown persons entered the library attached to the Moulvi Bazar High School, stole the attendance registers, took them to the geographical room and burnt the registers, maps, pictures, etc., worth several hundred rupees.

The "Birbhum Barta" says:—From the 23rd to the 30th April last, the Government of India have counted the number of cattle in this country. In the Birbhum District there are 30,040 bullocks, 2,80,150 cows, 10,100 buffaloes, 8,240 she buffaloes and 900 horses.

A royalty of one rupee per cwt. will be levied, with effect from May 6th, on sticklac and Rs. 1-8 per cwt. on manufactured lac, including seed lac and shellac, exported by sea from Burma, whether obtained from land at the disposal of Government or from other lands.

Mr. L. H. Clayton, who is coming to Singapore as Secretary for Chinese Affairs, was presented on 25th ult. by the staff of the Immigration Department of Penang with an address, which made reference to the satisfaction entertained by Indian coolies, attributed to his administration.

The Thakoresaheb of Morvi, not very long ago, ordered coal for the Morvi State railway. It was late in delivering as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway could not spare wagons, a large number having been occupied in carrying fodder to the affected districts. Consequently, the coal had to be purchased from the Junagad State railway.

The first two Tollygunge Club Gymkhana Meetings have been fixed for June 29th, and July 6th and the prospectuses will be published very shortly. There will be two more meetings in July to make up the customary number of four prior to the opening of the Monsoon Meetings in Calcutta in August.

Shipping is evidently somewhat dull nowadays in Calcutta, judging from the figures for April. During last month six officers and twenty-eight men were admitted into the Sailors' Home seven officers and eleven men only were shipped, leaving two officers and sixteen men on the books of the Home at the end of last month.

The erection of the new Eastern Bengal State Railway buildings at Sealdah, the plans for which were sanctioned five years ago, is not likely to be commenced for another two years, that is, until the scheme of remodelling the goods and passenger lines at Sealhah and Belliaghatta has been completed. The building will be of imposing dimensions and will provide sufficient accommodation for all the offices as well as a hotel and refreshment rooms.

On May 10th, the Bangalore (Shoolay) police charged a Mrs. Manigan, of Brigade Road, before the District Magistrate with an attempt to commit criminal breach of trust in respect to certain vehicles entrusted to her by Mrs. Hanbury, wife of Captain Hanbury, the Station Staff Officer. For some reason not made known, the Magistrate decided to hear the case "in camera," a proceeding which considerably astonished everybody in Court, and which has again given rise to a good deal of comment.

At a recent meeting of the Mahomedan University Committee held at Aligarh, it was announced that H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, in addition to his donation of Rs. 5,00,000, had made an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 to the Mahomedan University Fund. H. H. the Nawab of Janjira has made an annual grant of Rs. 1,200. These grants raise the total amount promised to Rs. 45,26,428. Of this sum Rs. 24,98,402 has been actually collected, making, with the capitalised value of the grants mentioned above, and the interest accrued, a total of Rs. 29,00,125. The expenses of the Committee up to the 28th April, amounted to Rs. 34,478.

In spite of an increase in the value of motor cars landed in Calcutta from Rs. 25·6 lakhs in 1910-11 to Rs. 28·3 lakhs in 1911-12, the number of horses imported rose from 4,019 to 4,387 and their value from Rs. 15·0 to Rs. 17·7 lakhs; these figures indicate an increase from Rs. 373 to Rs. 404 in the average landed value per horse. The United Kingdom sent 45 horses, the remainder, with six exceptions, coming from Australia, Queensland is still the chief contributor with 1,890 horses, followed by Victoria with 1,604, and New South Wales with 736. Some 1,154 mules arrived from China, nominally on private account, but probably intended for Government.

One of the curious phenomena of public life in this country is the disparity between profession and performance, writes the "Indian Mirror." One takes, for example, the question of the elevation of the depressed classes. It has been the staple talk of numerous Conferences held all over the country, and a vast amount of literature, journalistic and otherwise, has sprung from it. A few days ago, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee made an eloquent appeal on behalf of our social out-castes at the Social Conference at Chittagong. The subject itself is shelved—until another Conference comes round when it can be trotted about in the usual fashion.

At least two of Lord Hardinge's predecessors were able to talk to the men of the border in a language that is familiar to them, remarks a London paper apropos His Excellency's tour in the Frontier. This, of course, was easy for Lord Lawrence; and Lord Dufferin learned enough Urdu to make a speech at Peshawar which all who heard it could follow. It is not on record that the present Viceroy has passed even the lower standard in any Indian tongue. His distinguished grandfather, the victor at Ferozeshah Sobraon, can scarcely have been an expert Oriental linguist if there is any truth in the legend that on one occasion, wishing to have chupatis—unleavend cakes—for breakfast, he gave orders that chuprasis, office messengers, were to be cooked and served at his table.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The Commonwealth and Immigration.

TOTALISATOR COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 30.

THE long dry spell which the agricultural districts in many parts of the State are at present experiencing has given certain self-constituted weather prophets the opportunity they wished to publish gratuitous and gloomy predictions concerning the prospects of wheatgrowers during the coming season. The optimistic farmer, however, is hopeful that the forecasts of these pessimists may prove to be false, and that rain will fall in sufficient abundance, and at the right time, to ensure a prolific return. At present, it is true, the position is far from satisfactory, especially as regards the growth of feed. The continued sparseness of pasture in many districts must have a marked influence upon the milk flow and the yields of dairy herds, upon the quality of stock prepared for market, and upon the development of lambs for the export trade. This unsatisfactory but unavoidable condition bears with greatest severity upon new settlers, whose fodder bills, as a consequence, have grown considerably heavier. It also provides an argument why farmers should make provision for times of scarcity—and especially so where daily herds are kept—by creating fodder reserves, in the form either of hay, ensilage, or irrigated crops. A general rain at an early date would do much to bring on the feed in some localities, but the longer it is delayed the more remote will become the hope that the growth will be rapid enough to ensure a good supply of succulent herbage before cold weather sets in and retards development. In such cases while the spring feed may be luxuriant the winter pastures will remain unsatisfactory. Landholders, however, still have a chance, and may meet the difficulty by at once putting in catch crops of barley, etc., for feed purposes. Indeed, this plan has already been followed by settlers in the Wirrega district, and it may prove a highly profitable move. So far as the wheat harvest is concerned, there need be, as yet no cause for alarm, for there are several instances on record where the first heavy rains of winter did not come until May or the beginning of June: and these years ultimately turned out satisfactory from a farmer's point of view. It is nothing extraordinary for April to prove a dry month. Indeed, this was the experience in 1906, in 1908, in 1910, and in 1911; yet the germination in each instance was satisfactory, except that last year there was a partial failure in portions of the Upper North.

MURRAY WATERS.

The fruits of the policy of inaction followed by various South Australian Governments in regard to the proper utilisation of the River Murray waters, for the protection of the important interests of irrigation and navigation, have been made palpably visible this year even to the most indifferent legislator. The masterly inactivity which allows millions of gallons of water to flow to waste annually in the sea has not only been responsible for checking the full development of the river country, but has inflicted hardships upon settlers and caused losses of stock, reduction of crops and in some places heavy expenditure in the cartage of produce and goods over miles of bad roads, on which the large sums spent in repairs have been of little or no permanent benefit. The dislocation of trade through the present low state of the river is sufficiently severe to make river settlers rejoice over the fact that the present Government are considering the question of erecting locks; and the arrival of the American engineer whose services have been retained is eagerly looked forward to. In the meantime settlers below Murray Bridge are suffering losses of stocks, and are greatly inconvenienced in irrigation areas by the influx of salt water from the sea. It has taken a long time to educate public opinion to a realisation of the necessity for a progressive and statesmanlike policy of development for the river, not only to assist further settlement, but to protect State interests in the great waterway from the too selfish exploitation of Victoria and New South Wales. Now, however, there is a strong feeling that even a large expenditure is justified in ensuring a continuance of benefits. This fact was made evident at Strathalbyn on Thursday, where a public meeting convened by the District Council of Bremer, was held for the purpose of considering what action should be taken with regard to the poisonous matter in the lakes, and to secure the erection of barrages to prevent the influx of salt water from the sea. Representatives attended from Adelaide, and from all the river districts between Murray Bridge and the sea, and a unanimous protest was carried against the continued neglect of the interests of the river trade, and a strong recommendation made to the authorities to introduce a vigorous policy of conservation works.

THE TOTALISATOR.

The Totalisator Commission has begun its sittings in Sydney. The first witness called was Mr. Robert Mostyn, sporting editor and sporting writer for the "Daily Telegraph." He said, in reply to the chairman, that he did not think the totalisator would suppress betting. It would, he thought, increase it. The totalisator offered advantages to the people who betted, which the bookmaker did not. It paid on the second as well as the first horse. Then people had an idea that they might strike a big dividend on the totalisator. He thought another argument against the totalisator was that it would induce women to bet.

The chairman pointed out that the Bill would provide that women should not bet.

The witness said the totalisator would put the big punter on a level with the average backer, and with a man who owned a horse. Mr. Mostyn further stated that he did not approve of the credit system of betting, and that he considered that betting should be confined to the racecourse.

The Chairman—Supposing a vote of the people were taken, which do you think would be carried—the totalisator or the bookmaker?

Mr. Mostyn—It is hard to say. Lots of people take it that the totalisator would enable them to live without work. They are inspired by the hope that they may back the second horses if they failed to strike winners. My own opinion about the totalizator in that respect is that it takes too much. If a man takes out £10 and puts £1 on each race he has at the end of the day lost 60 per cent. of his capital. A man who thinks that out will vote against the totalisator.

The chairman pointed out that throughout New Zealand the people were satisfied with the deduction of 10 per cent.

The Witness—If I backed horses I would not be satisfied with it. If every first favorite won in a day's racing the public under the tote system would still be 60 per cent. out of pocket. It is a difficult thing to pick a winner, but under this system a man must pay that 10 per cent. before he can exercise the privilege of trying to do so.

The chairman drew attention to the manner in which racecourses were beautified and the prizes increased in New Zealand.

The witness asked how it was that the best racing was in the countries where the totalisator did not exist? He thought it would be much better if they could do without betting altogether. He did not see why the totalisator should not be given a trial on the same course on which the bookmaker was doing business. At present an owner whose horse was likely to win derived considerable satisfaction from being able to tell his friends, so that they might share in his fortune. Under the totalisator system, however, every £1 put on reduced the money that would come to him. Replying to Mr. McCourt, the witness said if the totalisator knocked but the big punters it would do a lot of good. It would be no loss if the big or the professional punter disappeared. He thought the sport here was pretty straight. The totalisator had not cleared away all the impurities from racing. He did not think that there were as many stiff horses here as people tried to make out. Lots of people who backed a horse thought when it did not win that it had been pulled. They had the totalisator in South Australia and New Zealand. The newspapers in the Dominion had been crying out for a long time for stipendiary stewards to make sport cleaner there.

The Chairman—The evidence of leading men like Sir George Clifford does not agree with yours.

The witness was asked whether he had known of bookmakers going wrong. He said he had known

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

of only two registered men going wrong. He would not have Government control of racing at any price, but he thought the Government ought to have some percentage of the totalisator receipts.

COMMONWEALTH AND IMMIGRATION.

Pointed comment was made by the State Treasurer regarding the attitude of the Federal Government towards immigration. Mr Watt said:—"I don't think the press should be too hard on the present Federal Administration for their conduct in connection with immigration. It ought to recognize that the Ministers are in a difficult position. They are between Scylla and Charybdis. The men who govern the Federal Government do not believe in immigration. If we wanted illustrations of that we could multiply them a hundredfold. The most recent is the utterance of Senator Russell, who will probably remain a Senator until April next year. He said as far as he was concerned no immigrants should be brought to Australia until every man in Australia had land. He wanted on the other hand the people of Australia to know that the proper way to develop it and to hold it is to bring white people to it. So that while the Labor Party are afraid to tell their own people that they are in favor of immigration they dare not tell the people of Australia that they are against it. They should be careful, however, not to shelter themselves behind transparent devices. The reason given apparently for rejecting the advances of the State is that it would not be wise to introduce divided control into the matter of immigration. On behalf of the Victorian Government. I can undertake to eliminate that objection for the future. If the Federal Government are prepared to take the risk of financing the scheme, and put up £150,000 a year the States will undertake to do all the controlling work, and so enable the Federal Ministers to avoid the danger which they apparently fear. If Mr. Fisher and his colleagues are in earnest what is there to prevent them from dealing with that proposition? Meanwhile the States will continue to do the Commonwealth's business until a Government are found by the people for the Commonwealth who will undertake to do the duties reposed in them by the Constitution. The most important of them I take to be the populating of Australia with a white race."

PAPUA AND ALIEN LABOR.

Among the passengers by the London Missionary Society's yacht, John Williams, which arrived at Sydney from New Guinea, were the Rev. C.W. Abel, accompanied by his wife and four children, from Kivato, the Revs. J. Beharell (Hula), W.N. Lawrence (Port Morsby), and Partlett (Orakolo). That the proposal to introduce alien labour was being strongly resented by all the missions. It was sought to import Javanese to the number of 10 per cent. of the workers on the plantations. These men were supposed to bring their wives with them, so that would mean 20 per cent. and more. "We have before us the introduction of Hindoos into Fiji," continued Mr. Lawrence, "and we know what that means.

I spent 20 years in the South Sea Islands before going to New Guinea eight years ago, and I know that the introduction of aliens does no good to the native people. Of course the plea is made that it is necessary to import these Javanese, so that they shall teach the natives how to tap rubber and so forth, but it seems to me that the plantation managers should be able to organise some other means of teaching the Papuans. The burning question in Papua is the labor question. Only the planters are in favor of the importation of the Javanese. The last census taken of the population of Fiji shows that while the Fijians have decreased since 1901 by 7,301, the total population of the Fijian Islands has increased by nearly 20,000. The increase is chiefly among the Indian coolies, who have increased from 17,105 in 1901 to 40,286 in 1911.

An interesting proposal is being considered by the Minister of Defence in connection with the recent discovery of oil wells in Papua. Optimistic reports were received by the last mail from Papua, and the Federal Government are hopeful that a rich find has been made. The proposal is that the Defence Department should establish a national refinery in Papua and obtain there the oil required for the fleet unit. The department's bill for oil fuel will, when the fleet unit is completed next year, be at least £52,000 a year, and an immense saving would be achieved if the Papuan petroleum could be used. The destroyers and cruisers will use 14,000 tons of oil fuel a year, and the Naval Board has been paying from 60 to 65 a ton. Another and even more important aspect of the find is that the fleet will be independent of imported fuel should the Papuan deposits prove as good as expected.

A FEDERAL LOAN.

Formal provision for the issue of Commonwealth inscribed stock has been made by the Federal Executive Council. The first issue will be £700,000. It will be taken up from trust funds, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent., with a sinking fund of one-half per cent., to be paid fortnightly out of consolidated revenue. A nominal registry for stock is to be established at the Federal Treasury, and the accountant (Mr. J. R. Collins) is to be appointed registrar. Of this, the first issue of Commonwealth stock, £226,000 is to be devoted to the redemption of Treasury bills issued by the South Australian Government for Northern Territory purposes; the sum of £34,476, is to be returned to South Australia as the equivalent of the amount which it had paid out of revenue on account of the construction of the Oodnadatta railway; and the balance will go towards the payments for the Strand site and the new London offices.

CADETS FOR THE NAVY.

The conditions to govern entry to the Royal Navy College when the Federal Government succeed in getting the institution founded have been drawn up by the Naval Board and approved by the Minister of Defence. The boys will be termed "cadet midshipmen." They will be required to serve either as general service officers, or to specialise in engineering, gunnery, torpedo, or navigation, being allowed as far as possible to choose the branch for which they will qualify. Their parents or guardians must be domiciled in Australia, and must declare that the candidate, if he enters the college, will adopt the navy as his profession in life. A penalty of £75 for each year's training undergone will be enforced on parents or guardians who withdraw a cadet without the board's consent. The cadets will require to engage a term of twelve years from the date of entry. Candidates must be sons of natural born or naturalised British subjects, and must bring certificates of birth and good moral character.

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THE LABOUR PARTY.

Finance Side of their Daily Newspaper.

The Labour party's "Quarterly Circular," just issued, gives the following particulars of the projected Labour newspaper, the "Daily Citizens":—Since the annual conference of the party the management of the "Daily Citizen" has passed from the hands of the Joint Committee of the Labour party Executive and the N.A.C. of the I.L.P. to the Board of Directors of "Labour Newspapers, Limited," whose registered office is now 32, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

As announced at the conference, the Board decided that 50,000 shares must be applied for before the Company could proceed to allotment or commence business. The prospectus was issued to every Labour organisation in the country in the first week of February, and the response was such that this minimum sum was subscribed within half the allotted time of forty days. The Board immediately allotted these 50,000 shares, and is now about to allot a further 20,000, which has since been applied for. We wish to draw the attention of all affiliated societies to the imperative need for the whole of the capital to be subscribed. A capital of £150,000 is none too large to establish a daily newspaper which is to be something more than a political pamphlet. The miners' strike has emphasised the almost impossible position in which the party is placed without a daily paper to explain the position of the trade unionist, and the Board appeals with every confidence for the remaining capital.

Acting under expert advice, the Board is making every arrangement for the early issue of the paper, and it is now hoped that the first number will appear in the coming autumn. Plans are now being laid for the estimating of the preliminary circulation. The paper will be in an impregnable position if it can point to a minimum circulation already guaranteed before the first issue. It is suggested that every branch of every Labour organisation should form a small committee to raise a local guarantee. As there are something like 2,500,000 trade unionists in the country the "Daily Citizen" should have a circulation amongst them, and independent of the general public, large enough to ensure its commercial success. Circulars will shortly be issued upon this question.

POLICE COURTS.

STAMP FRAUDS.

Magistrate's Clerk's Lapse from Grace.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dominick D'Souza, a clerk in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagon, was charged with selling and passing for sale used court fee stamps, and altering the dates on the same under circumstances exclusively reported in the "Bombay Gazette."

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., prosecuted.

Dhondu Ramchandra, an agriculturist, deposed to having purchased two stamps, (which were put in as exhibits), from the accused. They were required in connection with a petition he filed in the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court at Mazagon.

Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. was the second witness. He narrated the circumstances in which the fraud was discovered. He said Mr. Harker having received certain information, the last witness was sent to the accused to purchase two stamps. This was on the 29th ultimo. On the 30th idem witness accompanied Mr. Harker and searched the drawer of the accused's desk in which the stamps were kept for sale. The police found nineteen used stamps therein, out of which three were altered. These were taken possession of by Mr. Harker in the presence of a "panch." Next the police officers went to Mr. Dastur's Court, and found five used stamps with the date altered affixed to vakalatnamas presented in the Court. On further inquiry the police ascertained that from August to December last 261 used stamps, with the date altered, had been affixed to documents presented in the Mazagon Presidency Magistrate's Courts. Pascol DeSouta, father of the accused, who was the summons clerk, was assigned the duty of punching the stamps.

Mr. Harker at this stage intimated to the Court that though it was the duty of Pascol to punch the stamps, during the police inquiry it was satisfactorily established that no blame could be attached to him.

Yeshwant Bhaskar, clerk in charge of the stamps, said he had asked the accused to assist him in selling the stamps.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and admitted having sold the stamps. He also admitted that nineteen stamps were found in the drawer and that he had altered the year on the three stamps. He was selling the stamps at the request of Yeshwantrao. He received no remuneration for selling the same. He got the idea of altering the date because on many occasions vakils' clerks had come to him to get the dates on unused stamps altered. He was ignorant of the rules and prayed for mercy.

Pascol DeSouza, father of the accused, was then called and examined. He said he had been in Government service for the last 33 years.

The Magistrate delivering judgment said as the accused had pleaded "guilty" he would not go into the evidence at length. Coming to the question of sentence his Worship remarked that it was a serious offence. He defrauded the Government of its revenue and cheated the public. The offence was such as was likely to bring into trouble many of the innocent public who purchased the stamps. His Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 125, in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Italian Accused Acquitted of Charge.

MR. F. OLIVEIRA, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, acquitted Giovanni Veysetti, proprietor of a restaurant at Chowpatty, who was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven ounces and a half of cocaine.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate said: "It is clear from the evidence that the two packets before the court were found in the lavatory of the accused's shop, and that these packets contain cocaine. It is also not disputed that the lavatory is open to persons who visit the shop of the accused, hence it is accessible to persons other than the accused and his staff. The white wrappers used to make up the parcels is a sheet of paper with the accused's name printed thereon and generally used by him to wrap pastry, sweets, etc., sold to customers. This sheet is evidently cut into two pieces at the centre, and each piece is utilised as an outer wrapper of the cocaine packets. These pieces bear clear indications from the folds, grease and smell of having been previously used for wrapping pastry and must have gone out of the shop as an entire sheet in the ordinary course of business. Such a sheet could therefore be easily obtained by any person not connected with the shop of the accused. Tar Mahomed Elias has deposed that before he called on Fern on the evening in question he had seen Mina, a dealer in cocaine, in the shop of the accused. Fern says that Tar Mahomed gave him the name of Hargovind as one of those he saw in the accused's shop, but Tar Mahomed swore that he did not mention Hargovind's name to Fern. Mina and Hargovind are well-known dealers in cocaine. The evidence of Tar Mahomed is at complete variance with what Fern alleges Tar Mahomed told him and I can therefore place hardly any reliance on the evidence of Tar Mahomed, whose conduct and antecedents show that he is a man of a very shady character. Tar Mahomed further says that he is a dismissed servant of the accused and that the accused has not paid him Rs. 45 due to him for carrying cocaine to the accused's customers, because when he was doing so on the last occasion, about two months ago, he noticed certain excise officers on his track and, through fear of being caught, he entered a public urinal at Grant Road and poured the cocaine he was carrying into the drain and reported the incident to the accused, who kicked him and turned him out.

Tar Mahomed, on his own statement, knows all the big dealers in cocaine and is evidently in touch with most of them. It could not, therefore, be difficult for him to get cocaine and to arrange to have the same planted in the lavatory of the accused which is accessible to the public in order to get the accused into trouble and disgrace and thus satisfy his own grudge. It may or may not be true that the accused dealt in cocaine through Tar Mahomed, but in this case, I am satisfied on the evidence that a Hindu was in the shop and had visited the lavatory a short time before the police raided the place. Both Dalton and Bartells stated that when the accused told them that a suspicious looking Hindu had gone into the bath-room, they made inquiries of the men from the s.s. "Mooltan," if what the accused said was true and they corroborated the statement of the accused. Alexander Bigati, the accused's manager, has also sworn that he saw the Hindu enter the lavatory and come out of it.

Having regard, therefore, to the evidence and all the circumstances in the case as well as to the manner in which the parcels were done up, I have no doubt whatever in my mind that they were planted there by the Hindu, who had visited the shop of the accused just a little while before the police went in. Tar Mahomed must have been party or privy to the conspiracy and hence he was in a position to give information to Inspector Fern that cocaine would be found that evening in the shop of the accused. While the police were engaged in searching the shop, Tar Mahomed mysteriously disappeared and did not wait to know the result of the search which he would have done if he were a bona-fide informant. I am satisfied that the accused had nothing to do with the parcels of cocaine before the Court, and though they were found in the lavatory of his shop, it cannot be said that such possession was conscious, voluntary and exclusive and I must, therefore, order the accused to be acquitted of the offence with which he stands charged. The cocaine to be sent to the Collector.

The accused was, accordingly, acquitted and discharged.

FOR HIS PERSONAL USE.

BEFORE Mr. P.H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, an excise inspector charged a Hindu named Janardhan Narayan with possessing fourteen packets of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested at Bapty Road with the packets of cocaine in his possession. He had been previously suspected of selling cocaine. The accused pleaded "guilty" and said he had the cocaine for his personal use. His Worship fined him Rs. 50, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, an inspector of the excise department charged Luxmon Sakaram, a Hindu, with possessing 32 grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded "guilty." As there was a previous conviction against him, the Magistrate fined him Rs. 125.

The accusd was then charged with selling cocaine without a license and was sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment

COURT OR BEAR GARDEN ?

Amenities in the Calcutta High Court.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Wednesday last, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. Pugh instructed by Mr. Jones applied for an order for change of attorney in the matter of Noyan Manjuri Dassi.

Mr. Pugh said that the matter was disposed of but there was some difference of opinion as regards the order of the court. In this connection his lordship would remember that an application was now pending to commit Panna Lall for contempt. Babu Shamaldhone Dutt was pursuing a policy of objecting to the change.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, who was instructed by Messrs. S. D. Dutt and Ghore, said that the notice he had received stated that the application would be for a change only. There was no necessity of going into facts.

Mr. Pugh said that everybody in Court knew what the order of the Court was and that Mr. Mitter's statement was untrue.

Mr. Mitter: I protest against this. I ask your lordship's ruling on this. Is our Court going to be converted into a bear garden? Is all common courtesy to be forgotten in this Court? Has my friend forgotten that he has a gown on his back?

Mr. Pugh: My learned friend forgets that he wears a gown also on his back. However, I will accept his statement as a member of the Bar.

Mr. Mitter: My statement is perfectly correct. If Mr. Pugh says that my statement is untrue—

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I cannot allow gentlemen of the Bar to go on like this.

His lordship then postponed the hearing of the application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Glass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Glass, according to "Pears' Cyclopaedia," was known to the ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians, from one of whom it was probably borrowed by the Greeks and Etruscans. St. Jerome speaks of glass being used in windows (422 A. D.) and the Venetians have been famous for it since the 6th century A. D. Bohemia owes its reputation for coloured glass to the potash of the Bohemia forest and mineral wealth of the Eger basin. Glass is now made on nearly all large coal-fields, e. g., at St. Etienne, Liege, Newcastle, St. Helena, &c.," And we are told by one Andrew Taylor in his book on "Pottery" that "glass was manufactured by the Egyptians early in 1575." Now, Sir, the discovery of glass was, in the first instance, accidental. Whether credit is given to the statement of Pliny in regard to its origin or not, it is scarcely conceivable that in the manufacture of pottery, and some other arts known from the earliest periods, the materials of which glass is composed, should not have come together and have been fused so as to have become glass. Pliny's account is that glass was discovered by mariners, who, compelled to seek the shore as a refuge from a severe tempest, discovered glass in the ashes of a fire with which they had cooked their food. Whether this event ever happened or not, it is quite possible that it might have happened, as sand with the ashes of some kind of fuel, would, when fused together, inevitably form glass as will be seen upon a consideration of its composition.

Yours, etc.,
R. W. M.

INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Acreage Increases in 1911-12 by Eight per cent.

We take the following statement regarding the Indian Sugar Industry from the report just issued of the Maritime Trade of Bengal for 1911-12.

The acreage under sugar in British India in the season 1911-12 is estimated to have risen by 10 per cent. to 2,330,000 acres, with an increase of 8 per cent. in the yield to 2,390,000 tons, the increase in the outturn in the United Provinces being placed as high as 28·8 per cent. The stocks of Java sugar held in Calcutta at the beginning of the year were also unusually large, being over 55,000 tons. Abroad it was anticipated that the new beet crop would show an increase of 5 per cent. in the Convention countries and of 16 per cent. in Russia. The position was, however, entirely changed as a result of the prolonged drought on the Continent during the summer, with the result that in spite of an estimated Russian crop for the season 1911-12 of 1,960,000 tons there was an estimated shortage of 2 million tons for the whole of Europe. This led to a rapid rise of prices on the Continent, and in the United Kingdom no less than 18s. 6d. was paid in September for ready delivery of 18 per cent. beet against 9s. 9d. which had been quoted in May for forward delivery. The deficiency of supplies from the Continent and the consequent high prices diverted to the United Kingdom large quantities of Java sugar which would otherwise have been available for the Indian market; and no less than 88,823 tons of this sugar were actually re-exported from India during the year, of which 47,800 tons valued at over Rs. 88 lakhs were despatched from Calcutta.

These factors resulted in the decline in the imports shown in the above table, the quantity of refined sugar falling from 265,000 tons to 218,000 tons, or by 17 per cent., and the value from Rs. 5.15 to Rs. 4.69 crores or by 9 per cent. The European demand for Java sugar was naturally reflected in the prices obtaining in Calcutta, and the cum-duty rate, which had stood at about Rs. 8 in May and June, rose steadily till it exceeded Rs. 11 in September; it subsequently weakened temporarily, but rose to over Rs. 12 by the close of the year, when stocks held in the Port Commissioners' warehouses stood at 8,000 tons only against 55,000 tons 12 months previously. No less than 97 per cent. of the total imports came from Java, imports from Mauritius falling from 15,000 to 4,000 tons, while the amounts received from other countries were insignificant. It is however, interesting to note that an experimental shipment of 100 tons of Formosa sugar was received from Japan at the close of the year, followed by another of 200 tons in April. It may at the same time be mentioned that Java, in spite of the competition of Formosa, was able to maintain her export to Japan and to increase her shipments to the United States by 60,000 tons. Imports of both "unrefined sugar" and "molasses" showed a falling off; practically whole of the former and 95 per cent. of the latter came from Java.

It is said that Java holds large stocks of sugar at the present time, but is not inclined to sell cheap as she anticipates a strong demand from India and the East generally.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 12th May to 6 a. m., on the 13th May :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	13	12
Same date last year	32	35
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		117
Same date last year		110

SECRETARIATS FOR SALE.

Twenty-five Lakhs Asked for the Foreign Office.

Apparently, says a Calcutta contemporary, the Government of India have no intention of handing over their deserted Secretariat Buildings in Calcutta to the Government of Bengal free of cost. Some discussion has recently arisen over the fate of the beautiful building in the Esplanade, which formerly housed the Foreign Office and the Military Department. The proposal has been made that the Police Courts should be placed there, removed, that is, from Lal Bazar. The Trades Association naturally objected to this on the ground that the presence of Police Court loafers would seriously damage one of the most beautiful parts of the city.

We learn that another obstacle to the proposed transfer of the Police Court is the fact that the Government of India demands something like Rs. 25,00,000 as the price of the building. It is now a matter for consideration whether it is worth paying the price for the accommodation of the Police Court and whether a more economical plan is not possible.

The question also arises whether the Government of India will demand payment from Bengal for other buildings which it is proposed to transfer. Chief amongst these, of course, is Government House, and the Imperial Secretariat Buildings close by.

We give below the estimated cost (including land) of some of the principal Government buildings in Calcutta. The figures are, of course, approximate, but they do not necessarily represent the market value of the buildings which, if publicly offered for sale, would probably fetch considerably less, even if purchasers could be found :—

	Rs.
Government House	50,00,000
Imperial Secretariat Building ...	28,00,000
Commerce and Industry Building	18,00,000
Post Office	9,00,000
Telegraph Office	10,00,000

"THE SAFETY OF THE SHIP."

Who is Responsible when the Pilot is Aboard?

It will have been noticed that in the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Oceana the Chief Officer raised the question of divided responsibility when a pilot is in charge of a steamer. He went so far as to say that he could have avoided a collision, if he had not been overruled by the pilot's order.

In the current number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" an article on "The Safety of the Ship" by Mr. W. H. Rideing deals with this matter of the pilot's control and the extent to which it relieves the Captain or his officers of liability. Mr. Rideing is a son of a well-known Cunard officer and his family connection with the sea is of longstanding as his great-uncle was Admiral Sir E. Walpole Browne. He may, therefore, be considerd to write with authority on the subject. Speaking of the Captain of a modern steamer he says:—"On him hangs the weight of the responsibility for the safety of the vessel and all on board. . . . He is not relieved even when the pilot comes on board. It is common to suppose that the pilot entirely relieves the Captain of responsibility. The pilot is employed for his local knowledge shifting shoals and the presence of obstructions of the unrecorded on charts. To a great extent his function is advisory rather than executive. If an error is made under his directions the Captain must share the blame.

Mr. Rideing tells a good story as to the trap laid by the head of one of the famous English lines who suggested to a Captain that, during certain bad weather in the Channel, his mind must have been freed from anxiety when he picked up the pilot. The shrewd answer was:—"Just the contrary. My cares were doubled as soon as the pilot came on board for then as you know I became responsible for him as well as for myself. In the case of the Oceana the pronouncement of the Board of Trade upon the Chief Officer's statement will be interesting but we have yet to hear what the pilot has to say."

AGITATIONS IN INDIA.

French Help in the Work of Surveillance.

Writing in the "Siecle" recently, M. Pau Bluysen draws attention to the measures which the French Government has recently taken "with a view," as the official explanations runs, "to insuring the maintenance of public order in our possessions [in India]." The first of these measures is a decree issued on December 11 last establishing a close control over all strangers, who under the pain of imprisonment for not more than five days will from now have to register themselves and their domicile. On March 19 three more decrees were issued, strengthening the press law and the laws directed against the manufacture and storing of explosives and unlawful association. The first of these decrees enacts that no journal other than in the French language may be published without the permission of the Government, which may be revoked at any time.

M. Paul Bluysen says that though the real reason for the issue of these measures has not been published, they are nevertheless quite obvious. They consist "in our desire to co-operate with England in the work of maintaining her authority in accordance with her interests." In fact, "they have for their object the regulation of the right of asylum in the French possessions in India and the surveillance on our territory of the Indian political refugees, who are greatly disturbing the English."

M. Paul Bluysen does not presume to criticise the measures or to estimate "their exact weight in the balance of international treaties and agreements." He regards them, however, as an application of the principle of "du ut des" and as a valuable "stake" in the Entente Cordiale.

A CONDENSER EXPLOSION.

An unusual explosion, having fatal results, is recorded in "Power." The condenser of vertical Curtis turbine exploded violently. The cause of the explosion must have been overpressure, but the reason for this was not ascertained. The vacuum had been poor for some time, and it is quite possible that the air pump may have given out, and in consequence the whole of the interior of the turbine and condenser filled up with high pressure steam, there being no valves between the steam inlet and air pump to prevent this, except an atmospheric relief valve should have opened, but apparently did not. There is, our contemporary remarks always some danger of an accident of this nature with a turbine, although they have been remarkably rare. As a precaution of relief valve of large size, set to lift at about atmospheric pressure, should always be fitted to the exhaust branch of a turbine, and should be frequently examined. Apart from the failure of the air pump, danger may arise owing to the stripping of the blades of the turbines. This applies particularly, to reaction turbines. A minor strip would not have any dangerous effect on the condenser pressure, so that the risks of a condenser explosion from this cause are not very great. Still in engineering most safeguards are devised for the unlikely, and in the case of turbines it is clear that a satisfactory relief valve is desirable in all cases where a condenser is used. And in any case the usual atmospheric valve should be kept in working order.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 14th May.

812. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Wednesday 15th instant—"D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.
Thursday 16th instant.—"A" Coy.
Friday 17th inst—"A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.

813. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6414 Vol. G. H. Paul, "G." Coy. from 4th May to 31st November 1912.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

INDIAN NOTES AND NEWS.

CONGESTION OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Sir William Dring, Agent of the East Indian Railway, writes as follows to the "Pioneer":—I have seen the paragraph in your issue of the 11th May regarding congestion of Railway traffic at Umballa and Chandausi. I beg to assure you that this congestion has nothing whatever to do with our suspension of bookings to Howrah, which is one of several receiving depots in Calcutta and deals with traffic for local consumption and traffic for coast ports, while Kidderpur Docks take the exports for Europe. Kidderpur is free and anxious for traffic. While traffic to Howrah has been suspended for a few days, there has been constant restriction to the western ports. We have reason to believe that firms are cancelling engagements 'via' the western ports, for despatches from the northern section of the Oudh and Rohilkhund and Bengal and North Western Railways, and are making arrangements to ship through Kidderpur. Any congestion at Chandausi or Umballa must be ascribed to some other cause than that Howrah is hard pressed for room.

ASSAM GARDEN LABOUR.

Our planting community have been howling at the top of their voice about labour writes, the Sylhet correspondent of "Capital," while the Assam Railway and Trading Company have been going their own way, saying nothing, but at the same time doing much to solve real and substantial difficulties. They found like so many more who have tried the Aboriginal that alas, he was not to be relied on, and so they tried the Cantonese who turned out most unsatisfactory. They then tried the Tonkinese who come Burma way to work and have evidently been quite successful. They are now able to do all their pit work with this class of labour and what is best the labour goes and returns of itself or in other words has settled down into a steady labour force. They seem to have to walk through Manipere and then down through Burma to the Chinese frontier. This seems to me a great development and quite a step in advance of the unreliable aboriginal. The question for us to decide is are we going to have a try for this sort of labour for tea. It is within 200 miles of us in any number but through that land of mystery on our north-east Frontier.

CHARGE AGAINST A SANYASI.

A sensational case of patricide in connection with which a young Brahmin lad of fourteen years, named Hari, and a "Sanyasi," alleged to be the lad's "guru," have been arrested, is reported to have taken place on Saturday last in a village in the Jahanabad Sub-division of the Hughly district. It is alleged that the "Sanyasi" initiated the boy in the art of "ganja" smoking and induced him to run away from home as his "chela." The boy said he could not go as long as his father was living, and the "Sanyasi" is then alleged to have incited him to put an end to his father's life. On the night of the murder, father and son lay on the same bed, when the latter got up and struck several blows with a "dao" at his father, and when the latter raised an alarm the "Sanyasi," is said to have joined the son in the act of the murder, and despatched the older man. The "Sanyasi" and the boy then left the house, but were eventually arrested by the police.

LASCARS IN THE P. AND O.

We (the "Indian Daily News") confess we have little sympathy with the P. and O. in their resistance to the demands of the National Seamen's Union. The fact is practically incontrovertible that their system of employing lascars almost exclusively leads to considerable risks in the case of trouble. Here is the chief officer of the "Oceana" saying two days ago that the "officers had to lower the boats as the lascars were in a state of nervous excitement"—whatever that means. It means really that they lost their heads in a time of danger. It means that the six or eight excellent quartermasters who run the P. and O. steamers are insufficient. The P. and O. say that if they are compelled to employ more British sailors our passages will cost us more. Probably that is so, but since the "Titanic" disaster the world is coming to the conclusion that the factor of safety at sea ought to be more considered than it is. The price of insurance was run down to less than one per thousand in the case of the "Oceana" specie, and the public think they ought to get greater safety now for their money. The P. and O. think that greater safety should be paid for. And we may expect, therefore, one of those sudden small levies of ten per cent. on fares which are so exhilarating to those who have saved up to go home. The voice of the "Daily Telegraph" in favour of the men is a very solemn warning. The "Telegraph" is not usually given that way.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Both the Commissioners of the Corporation, and Mr. C. H. Bompas, the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, seem to have recognised the danger of bad relations that awaits those bodies in the clashing of a certain amount of the work which each is to set itself, writes the "Empire" recently. Happily with this likelihood foreseen and the matter discussed as it was at a meeting of the Corporation, the possibility of too-frequent disputes is lessened to some extent. Mr. Bompas made an excellent speech that must have proved to the Commissioners his desire for both bodies to co-operate amicably for the great end they have in view, but his references to the "legal position" of the two bodies in regard to each other might have been made a little clearer. Apparently we may infer from his remarks that the Improvement Trust is the senior body in so far as the general cleansing and expansion of the city is concerned. And with its legislative status and greater powers, as for instance that of dealing with refractory landlords and of forcing the surrender of necessary land at an equitable rate, the Trust undoubtedly has great powers that the Corporation lacks, and by virtue of these alone should hold the upper hand. In addition, it is likely that the Improvement Trust will prove itself more alive than the Corporation. The members have an Herculean task and it is certain to be a year or so before any apparent move is made. But we may look forward with confidence to the Trust in its great work moving quicker than the Corporation does even in small matters. One does not suppose for instance that the Trust would have been some six years deciding upon the site for a slaughterhouse, which is one of the classical illustrations of Municipal ineptitude and procrastination!

CINCHONA IN INDIA.

A short time back a writer in the "Chemist and Druggist" adversely criticised the conduct of our Government Cinchona Plantations, pointing out that if, as stated in the last annual report, it was cheaper to buy quinine from Java, what was the use of maintaining the Government plantations? It seems pretty clear that Cinchona planting has been attended with greater success in Java than it has been either in Sikkim or on the Nilgiris. Whether this is the result of more favourable climatic and soil conditions, or a better system, it is not easy to say offhand; but we get a very clear account of the establishment and progress of Cinchona plantations in Java from K. W. van Gorkom's "Cinchona in Java from" 1872 to 1907, which has been translated, and arranged by Mr D. Hooper of the Economic Section of the India Museum and issued as an "Agricultural Ledger" (No. 4, 1911) From this we gather that the enterprise was started some time after its establishment in India, and was attended with disappointing results in the beginning. Thus, van Gorkon writes: "At home in Holland, the Colonial Secretary was continually addressed about the real or imaginary disappointments and the slowness with which the young enterprise was developing, in comparison with the one started in British India. The hopes that had attended the commencement of the culture in Java were gone, and the public had turned against the enterprise." Never was an opportunity neglected of guarding against a one-sided course of action, and for this reason correspondence was kept up with foreign authorities. Among these were the heads of the Cinchona Departments of Madras Bengal and Ceylon. The "Ledger" is very instructive reading, and should prove useful to those in charge of Cinchona plantations in India.

TROOPS FOR ADEN.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Berbera," 2,791 tons, Captain W. LeMarchand sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Aden. She conveys to the latter port a detachment of the 119th Infantry consisting of 4 British officers, 7 native officers, and 320 rank and file, 31 followers, and 4 chargers.

The troops were brought to Bombay in a special troop train, which arrived at the Sassoon Dock at about 8 a.m. The troops on arrival were detained and medically inspected, and thereafter sent on board the "Berbera," where special arrangements had been made for their accommodation as previously mentioned in the "Bombay Gazette."

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

THE UNITED PARTY.

The suggested fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Parties, writes the "Westminster Gazette" which for so long have been only in the most technical and unreal sense divided, will bring more than one problem to the front, and not least in regard to the party nomenclature. The official idea is that the old terms "Conservative" and "Liberal Unionist" should be dropped in favour of "National Unionist"; but "N.U.," as the initialled form, might stand for a representative of the "N.U." which is understood to represent the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, or, alternatively, the National Union of Teachers, which could scarcely be embraced within the idea. The fact is that party names cannot be, and never have been, made to order. Whig and Tory—the true history of which has not as yet been attempted seriously to be traced from the originals—sprang into prominent use two and a quarter centuries ago, because they fitted a definite political situation, and not at all because they were sought to be imposed from above. It was the same with Liberal and Conservative and Radical some eighty years since, and authorised attempts to supplant the Tory or Conservative name by Constitutionalist or Moderate have failed as such invented exotics deserved to do. A like fate is threatened for so poor a hybrid as "National Unionist." The Birmingham Tories, it appears, love it as little as their Chamberlainite companions and competitors love the idea of official fusion, and we fancy that both "Tory" and "Conservative" will outlive the new-fangled idea after all.

THE BOLL-WEEVIL.

The enormous crop of American cotton which is being delivered this season, writes the "Manchester Guardian," seems to have overwhelmed news of our old enemy the boll-weevil, but it has not quite obliterated the weevil, and Mr. W. D. Hunter, the United States Government entomologist, had something to say about it at the recent meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, a detailed report of which appears in the Boston "Textile World Record." The weevil, which advances at an average rate of about fifty miles a year, has a disagreeable capacity of adapting itself to circumstances, and even when it is checked by climate or conditions, nature, with its prodigal disrespect for individuals, produces a hardier type to penetrate beyond where millions have perished. The possible progeny of a pair during a season is some 12,000,000, which suggests the best of reasons for pushing out into new lands. The weevil's greatest accomplishment was in 1909, when it was credited with the destruction of what should have been 1,267,000 bales of cotton, but during the present season it has done much less harm than usual. Are we, then, to suppose that it has been subdued and may presently be extirpated? Mr. Hunter gives us no such hope, and, as he puts it rather paradoxically, the great crop of 1911 proves the power of the boll-weevil, because this "shows what can be produced when its depressing effect upon production is relieved." The weevil suffered from the discouragements of two successive dry summers and two successive severe winters, but such conditions cannot continue, and we may presently hear that it is asserting itself against the crop of 1912-13. It can never be eradicated, but with care, it can never eradicate us, and will just continue to take toll—as the caterpillar does,—especially of the careless cultivator. The human race will battle with it perpetually, and if we wish for some element of grandeur, or at least of grandiosity, in the combat, we may remember that it is the biggest thing in insect pests that the world has ever been called upon to endure.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Everything goes to confirm the correctness of the account we gave this week as to the issue of the main subject of the Anglo-German negotiations says the "Daily News." We refer to the question of the Navy. In regard to Colonial matters perfectly amicable pourparlers continue, and there is every reason to expect a satisfactory issue. But so far as the naval discussion is concerned, we may take it that it is for the present, at all events, at an end. The German Press, the "Temps" and now some English newspapers repeat our statement with trifling variations and editions. The essential facts are that the German Government offered to abandon its projected new Navy Bill and to abide by the old German navy law, that this offer was accompanied by certain conditions and that the British Government declined it. The "Temps" states that Germany asked for concession in Africa which our Government could not entertain, and there are other speculations as to the motive of British action. Until we know the precise facts it would be improper to allocate responsibility for the failure to this side or that. But it is of profound importance that such a proposal should have been made with a view to ending directly Anglo-German naval rivalry, and its failure is a matter which we regret and for which the country will eagerly await an explanation. But although the negotiations for a direct naval settlement have failed, it is understood that negotiations for a Colonial adjustment primarily in Africa are proceeding quite satisfactorily. It may be that the outcome of these discussions will at first be only an agreement of relatively restricted scope. That will not be very regretable. The two Governments appear to have come to the conclusion after the collapse of the direct naval negotiations that the problem of Anglo-German relations should be approached by another road. They realise that the key to the trouble is the atmosphere of suspicion which surrounds the official, intercourse between the two States. Dissipate that atmosphere, substitute cordiality for coldness, confidence for mistrust, and the naval rivalry will adjust itself.

THE WELSH CHURCH.

When a cruel and unjust act is being perpetrated for reasons which do not bear too close a scrutiny, it is sometimes thought to justify it with bold assertions and fair-sounding excuses. Thus the "Daily Mail." So in his speech introducing the Bill for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales Mr. McKenna professed that the real desire of the Government is to free the most ancient dioceses in Britain from their shackles. The Church in Wales is admitted, even by its bitterest enemies, to be doing its duty. Its clergy display a faith and activity above all praise. In the words of an honoured Nonconformist, "Her ministers are Welsh her services, wherever necessary or advisable are in Welsh. She is the most progressive Church in the Principality, and the fact that she is so proves that to-day she is suiting the genius of a large proportion of the Welsh people." The Church in Wales is poor with an extreme poverty yet now from this body two-thirds of its endowment are to be taken away. The amount of the endowment, according to Mr. McKenna, is £260,000. Only some £87,000 is to be left, and that because there is no plausible excuse for seizing it. It is the meanest act to which the present Government has stooped, and we do not admire the authors of the misdemeanour any more because they endeavour to disguise their burglarious intentions by talking like Sunday-school teachers. Mr. McKenna alleges that the Welsh people demand the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, and that this Church is greatly outnumbered by the Nonconformist denomination. But it is by no means certain that there is such a general wish for disestablishment as he contends. At the election of December, 1910, eleven out of twenty-one Liberal and Labour candidates who issued election addresses made no reference to disestablishment. That does not look as though it were universally desired. But there is this further argument against the measure. It will weaken the influence of religion in our national and political life. As a step towards the complete secularisation of the State, it is an attack on the idea of right and duty and self-sacrifice which lies at the root of all organised religions. Mr. McKenna is quite sure that the absence of established and State recognised religions in the dominions of the United States has not injured the soul of man, but that is not the view of all the greatest teachers in those countries. "We cannot teach duty or the spirit of obedience," says Professor Stanley Hall, of the United States, "nor will the spirit of duty and obedience be stimulated and strenghthened in Britain by an act of spoliation."

THE Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce has informed the Decimal Association that the Chamber is in favour of the reform of Indian weights and measures as advocated by the Association.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER.

AFTER fever—whether it be ordinary fever of the simple character or one of the serious diseases like Typhoid, the acute stage of Malaria, etc.—the unfortunate patient is always left in a condition of more or less prostration and collapse, with anæmia of greater or less intensity, and a sensation of mental and physical weakness which makes him take an utterly erroneous and despondent view of his condition.

Obviously, the thought uppermost in his mind, the supreme desire of his existence, is to get better as rapidly as possible, to feel the warm blood coursing through his body, and to have that mental and physical grip over himself which are the characteristic sensations of perfect health. In achieving this desired end, nothing will have so rapid an effect as Sanatogen, which is known, the world over, as the most revitalising, the greatest restorative and the best recuperative tonic-food in the world. Its reputation rests on the bedrock of medical opinion, as it is by the direct prescription of doctors everywhere that that reputation has attained the eminence it enjoys.

Its value has been strikingly set forth in the following words of a well-known physician, which every doctor will confirm. This doctor writes, over his own signature:—"I recommend Sanatogen highly, and prescribe it wherever necessary, thereby shortening the period of convalescence among my patients."

These words coincide with those of the physician to the Queen-Mother of Italy, who writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit in convalescence after long illnesses. I consider the preparation a most excellent tonic-food."

The effects Sanatogen has wrought in the after-treatment of all fevers, restoring the blood to the condition of health, reinvigorating the nervous system, building up the bodily strength and restoring the weight which has been lost, are facts which are easily verified by everyone, for they are within the knowledge of all doctors, and your own physician must substantiate them if you ask him.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

BENGAL COAL IN 1911-12.

Shipments Affected by Wagon Shortage.

The following is from the Report of the Maritime Trade of Bengal for the year 1911-12 :—

The output of coal in Bengal increased from 10,778,530 tons in 1910 to 11,486,904 tons in 1911, that for the whole of India rising from 12,047,413 tons to 12,048,726 tons. Until the end of September the market was dull, and many railways took advantage of the fact to make forward contracts at low rates. By October, however, a decline in stocks resulted in an advance in the prices of first grade coal, prices of second quality coal following suit in November. By the middle of December a general shortage of wagons further curtailed the supply of coal in Calcutta for shipment and for the use of the mills, and prices showed a further rise. In January coal which had previously been selling at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3 per ton had risen to Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per ton. The rise continued in the following month, and first class Jheria, which at the commencement of the year had averaged Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-12 per ton, stood at its close at Rs. 5-8 or Rs. 6 per ton, while second class advanced from Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2-6 per ton to Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5 per ton. Stocks (estimated at about 700,000 tons at the end of February) are not particularly heavy at the collieries, as the supply of labour has been affected by good corps; and the difficulties as regards wagon supply have continued. The trade has been further embarrassed during the last few months by scarcity of tonnage, and record prices have been paid for coal freights. Rs. 9 per ton is being charged for April loading for Bombay, against Rs. 5 for July last; Rs. 6-8 for March loading for Colombo against Rs. 4-8 in August; while Rangoon rates have risen to Rs. 5 per ton.

The various adverse factors have necessarily affected shipments in both the foreign and the coasting trade, those for foreign ports falling by 2 per cent. to 871,000 tons and those for coasting ports to 2,017,000 tons. The coal strike in the United Kingdom has, however, resulted in an increase in the shipments of bunker coal, the quantities shipped in February and March alone standing at 167,181 tons against 120,570 tons in the corresponding months of 1911. Also 2 steamers have since left Calcutta with full cargoes of coal for Suez. In spite of the general decline, shipments to Ceylon show a considerable increase, which is probably attributable in part to the shipping strike in the United Kingdom as the imports into Ceylon from that source fell from 340,000 tons in 1910 to 260,000 tons in 1911. There was a small increase in the coal despatched to the Straits from India, but that country took more from Japan. The total imports into British India from abroad fell from 322,647 to 285,748 tons. In all 502 vessels cleared with coal cargoes to foreign and Indian ports during the year, the number being the same as in 1910-11. A steamer which cleared on the 16th March for Karachi with 5,209 tons was reported to be on fire off Cape Comorin at the close of the year. Exports by rail and river from Bengal in 1911 amounted to 3·15 million tons as compared with 2.48 million tons in the previous year, the United Provinces taking 31 per cent, the Punjab 29, Bombay 11 and Eastern Bengal and Assam 9 per cent. The scarcity of tonnage which has necessitated the despatch of larger quantities of coal to Bombay by rail, has no doubt tended to accentuate the difficulty of the railways in the supply of wagons.

Of the 96 companies shown in the share list, 63 declared no dividend at all in 1911; of the remainder 7 declared dividends of 20 per cent. or over (in one case 90 per cent.), 7 declared 10 per cent. or over and less than 20 per cent. and 19 of less than 10 per cent. The high prices realized for coal during the last few months of the year have resulted in a general rise in the prices quoted for the shares of most of the companies. This may possibly be justified in the case of a few companies producing first class coal, and to this extent the industry is probably on a sounder footing than it has been for the last four years. In the case, however, of a large number of the mushroom companies which sprang up in the last boom, the prices quoted for their shares do not reflect their real financial position, and are merely based on the optimism of speculation.

GERMANY AND JINGOISM.

The Task of the Press in Killing Chauvinism.

Under the title "No Chauvinism," Herr Conrad Hausmann writes in the "Frankfurter Zeitung":—

Chauvenism is the opposite of statesmanship Italy's example shows how grievously Chauvenism, when leading statesmen and the press submit themselves to its guidance and are intimidated by its noise may injure the State. The rash and precipitate Tripolitan expedition, with the refusal of Turkey's suggested terms at the beginning, is seen more and more clearly, as week follows week, to have been a colossal blunder. It was, however, preached as a crusade by Italian Chauvenism, which first led public opinion astray, and then used it to exercise a disastrous pressure on the responsible authorities. In other European countries, too, our own included Chauvenists endeavoured, in the summer of 1911, to drag their fellow-countrymen into a Moroccan campaign. The good sense of the great press in Germany saved public opinion from the infection, but had it not been for the articles in the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the "Kolnische-Zeitung," the "Kreuz-Zeitung," and "Germania," supported also by the "Deutsche Tageszeitung," we might easily have run off the rails. Strange! the Chauvinists of all countries boast of their patriotism and presume to deny the virtue to others. They all justify their noisy incitements by pointing to the activities of those like-minded with themselves in other countries. Instead of avoiding the "awful example" set by these, they carefully imitate the very conduct they condemn in them. Thus passions rise, and each utterance of the Jingoes in one country adds to the excitement of members of the fraternity in other lands. The great press of Germany has again the important duty to perform of standing, as it stood last summer, for cool-headedness and moderation. In so doing it would do public opinion and the Fatherland a weighty service.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Rainfall occurred in many station in the southern half of Burma and at a few in Bengal. The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal is now probably moving towards some northerly direction, but does not yet appear to be developing rapidly.

Mergui reports an inch and a half; Moulmein two inches; Yamethin one and Dhurbir four inches of rain. Temperature rising in North-West India and now stands well above the normal condition favourable for local dust and thunderstorms.

Forecast :—Extension of rainfall in Burma and round the head of the Bay.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature and normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Malegaon, Bijapur, Belgaum and Nizamabad and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—No precipitation has been reported from any station in the south of the Peninsula; at Colombo rainfall has been light and seas have become smooth again. In northern India pressure distribution is now of the hot weather type. Jacobabad records maximum temperature of 120·6° F. in the shade, which is 9° F. above normal.

A few showers are likely in Malabar and some thunderstorms in Mysore and the southern half of the Deccan. Some dust or thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	95·7	80·3	...	3·33
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	112·3	83·5	...	3·96
Rawalpindi	104·4	76·4	...	8·87
Lahore	110·9	78·2	...	4·61
Sirsa	111·3	79·5	...	3·74
Ambala	105·5	81·9	...	3·52
Delhi	106·0	77·8	...	5·14
Agra	107·0	81·0	...	4·60
Mainpuri	106·3	78·1	...	3·84
Jhansi	107·5	83·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	102·7	77·4	...	3·97
Allahabad	103·1	80·5	...	2·38
Jacobabad	120·6	83·8	...	0·85
Karachi	88·0	77·5	...	0·28
Ajmer	109·4	85·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	109·2	82·6	...	3·51
Kotah	112·1	84·1	...	1·01
Bhuj	112·5	80·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·8	81·7	...	0·08
Veraval	86·1	77·9	...	0·00
Rajkot	110·1	76·5	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	108·0	84·5	...	0·02
Surat	102·4	81·6	...	0·26
Ahmedabad	113·6	?	...	0·26
Deesa	117·8	84·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	112·9	80·0	...	0·66
Indore	...	82·6	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	104·8	78·3	...	6·08
Saugor	106·8	78·6	...	2·78
Hoshangabad	110·1	80·9	...	2·82
Khandwa	111·2	86·1	...	2·01
Akola	112·2	83·6	...	2·53
Amraoti	108·8	82·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	107·1	78·8	...	9·23
Chanda	105·5	82·5	...	4·63
Raipur	103·7	81·6	...	4·19
Bombay	92·1	82·2	...	0·27
Ratnagiri	91·8	81·9	...	0·53
Mormugao	93·0	81·2	...	3·36
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	111·9	83·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	107·6	75·5	...	2·31
Poona	106·0	75·3	...	2·58
Sholapur	105·3	79·6	...	2·65
Bijapur	102·7	77·3	...	1·60
Belgaum	93·3	68·5	...	4·71
Aurangabad	106·9	?	...	3·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	84·2	...	4·92
Hyderabad	102·8	79·7	...	5·12
Mangalore	94·3	77·3	...	5·05
Calicut	89·3	79·1	...	10·24
Cochin	90·7	80·7	...	22·64
Colombo	90·0	74·5	0·18	45·42
Masulipatam	97·3	80·7	...	7·94
Bellary	103·0	77·3	...	1·34
Cuddapah	106·7	83·1	...	2·65
Madras	96·5	80·5	...	21·89
Bangalore	93·3	70·3	...	4·08
Coimbatore	95·4	74·3	...	6·07
Trichinopoly	98·6	73·3	...	18·40
Negapatam	93·5	81·5	...	51·21

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 13th May was 29·791 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

It has been estimated by the Canadian Geological Department that the total coal content of the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, together with Eastern British Columbia, is 143,490,000,000 tons, covering an approximate area of 22,506 square miles, says "Western Canada Progress." Of this quantity about 400,000,000 tons are anthracite, 860,000,000 tons range from anthracite to semi-anthracite, 43,070,000,000 tons from semi-anthracite to bituminous, and the balance is of a poorer quality of coal or lignite. The total coal production of the Province of British Columbia for the year 1910 was 2,800,046 tons; Alberta, 3,000,000 tons; and Saskatchewan, 224,500 tons.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 25 years.

MAIL NOTES.

THE CALL OVERSEAS.

Two thousand East London lads gathered at the Stepney Central Hall, Commercial-road, to hear about life, work, pay, and prospects in the British Dominions beyond the seas. They were typical London working boys, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty, and they watched the bioscope and magic-lantern pictures of farm life overseas with keen interest. The descriptions of the advantages and drawbacks of emigration were met with expressions of intelligent appreciation of the former and philosophical acceptance of the latter. The promoters of the meeting had a double object in view. Not only did they wish to draw the lads' attention to the chances waiting for them in the Oversea Dominions, but they also desired to offer to representatives of the Dominions an opportunity to assure themselves of the excellent physique and other good characteristics of the London working lads who are anxious to emigrate. The result was highly satisfactory, for those boys who attended the meeting were evidently the best of their class. Scouts' hats and brigade uniforms were there in plenty, and the enthusiasm shown by all was the right sort of enthusiasm which can be serious on occasion. It promised well for the success of the movement, to encourage junior Imperial emigration.

"BLACK HAND CLUB" OF ONE.

A tailor named Harry Zeligman, 17, of Bruce House, Drury-lane, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to sending to John Cohen, a wholesale furrier, of Fitzjohn-avenue, Hampstead, a letter demanding with menaces £10. Mr. Weller Kent, who prosecuted, stated that Mr. Cohen received a letter purporting to come from the "London, American, and Parisian Black Hand Club," warning him to send the money to St. James-street Post Office, S. W., adding: "If you fail to do this the Black Hand will strike you in such a way that you will regret not doing our bidding." "There are several pictorial embellishments, to the letter," counsel said, amid laughter, "including two daggers, dripping blood, and a skull and cross bones." "All the terrors of this letter become a little less appalling when you see the leader of the 'Black Hand' gang," Mr. Muir, defending, said, as he pointed to the weeping lad in the dock. "He is his own leader and followers. He combines in his own small person the entire organisation of the London, American, and Paris Black Hand Club. He seems to have had it suggested to him by 'penny dreadfuls' and picture-palace pictures. He is of a roving disposition, and was not satisfied with remaining at home. All the information which he said he derived from his agents in Europe and America consisted of what he saw on Mr. Cohen's door plate." Witnesses as to character were called, and the boy's father, who lives at Fulwood-road, Stoke Newington, expressed his willingness to be answerable for his son's future conduct. The boy was accordingly bound over.

FLOWER-DAY IN VIENNA.

"Blumentag," or flower-day, has just been held in the city, followed by "Blumentag" in the Prater and some of the suburbs, and for 48 hours every one has been "seeing yellow," at all events when he looked at a human being. For the flower this year is a yellow narcissus, with pheasant's eye centre, artificial, and, perhaps, not very true to life, but very effective. Flower-day is the equivalent of Hospital Saturday and Sunday in London, only here the pretty girls with the collecting boxes give a "quid pro quo" in the shape of a flower for every penny, and sometimes for twopence and for a frankly admiring look will put it into one's buttonhole themselves. Several thousands of women in their best frocks waylaid all pedestrians, entered cafes, restaurants, banks, and public offices; two young girls even braved the terrors of "Gray House," the Old Bailey of Vienna, and by the evening two million flowers had been sold, and about £10,000 collected in small change, which was carried in a hundred sacks to the bank. Towards evening the difficulty was to find any one who was not already decorated with the symbol of the day. Cabmen wore it in their hats, carters on their whips, labourers in the tops of their high boots, and babies in their mouths—until taken away. Care has been taken this year to include some Jewish charities among the list of institutions which divided the proceeds, and thus a grievance of a large and wealthy section of the community which was much ventilated on previous occasions has been removed.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The long connection between the Royal Family and the Royal Society of Medicine will be marked on May 21 next, by the opening by the King of the new buildings of the institution in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London. It is interesting to note that since its incorporation the society has enjoyed royal patronage. On the death of King William IV., her Majesty Queen Victoria became the patron and signed the society's roll. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, honoured the society by presiding over committees held at its house in Hanover-square, and upon his accession to the Throne he became patron and signed the roll. King George became patron on his accession. The library is now being removed from their old quarters in Cavendish-square to the more commodious new building in Henretta-street. This library, which consists of 100,000 volumes, is one of the finest in the world, whilst the system of distribution is considered the most useful and perfect that is known. It enables the country practitioner to keep up to date by reading the newest books, which are sent to him carriage paid. In the event of his being faced with an unusual and exceptional case, he may apply to the society for the latest literature on the subject, which will enable him to grapple with cases of which he has had little experience. The system is in operation not only in Great Britain, but in such remote places as the Chitral Valley, the Sudan, and North Africa. Much valuable research work has by its agency been carried out. Of the services rendered to medical science by the society during the last hundred years, it is unnecessary here to dwell.

ICEBERG DESTROYERS.

Maritime authorities have been aroused by the terrible "Titanic" disaster to the danger which at certain seasons confronts navigators in northern latitudes. The iceberg danger has always been a real one, although discounted by some sailors, owing to the infrequency of accidents on the trade routes. Its true nature, however, will no longer remain in doubt for there is evidence that in the near future the whole question will be made the subject of scientific investigation. Meanwhile many recommendations and suggestions are being made. The latest proposal comes from a resident in St. John's, Newfoundland, Mr. James E. Grant, who has had an extensive acquaintance with icebergs along the coast of his own country. In an interview with a pressman he said:—"I would suggest that an iceberg-destroying service should be established without delay, under the control of an international board. My proposal is not that you should wait for the icebergs until they make their appearance in navigable waters, but that you should attack them at their source, just as they break-away and drift into the Gulf Stream, and that you should blow them to pieces with powerful explosives. Icebergs are formed by the overflow of fresh water from the high banks on the coast of Greenland. The water freezes, the ice is added to by snow and the spray of the sea, and the bergs, becoming detached, sail down into the Gulf Stream, and up to the present have been allowed to come into the North Atlantic, where they are an obvious danger to all vessels plying there. Lloyd's and other insurance organisations would, I am sure, welcome the formation of a service such as I indicate, and would be likely to support it financially. Besides, if such a thing were in full swing, an appreciable reduction might be claimed in insurance rates on some routes. I have seen icebergs of vast proportions—fully three miles long, and standing 160 feet out of the water. These monsters are frequently to be observed along our shores as late in the year as the month of August, and they are at present allowed to disappear by the natural process—under the sun's rays. Their collapse is sometimes very sudden. I remember on one occasion observing a large berg through binoculars. It was ten or fifteen miles away. Having inspected it leisurely, I handed the glasses to a friend at my elbow. He, looking towards the berg, cried, 'I can't see it!' I took the glasses and looked again, and was startled to find that the great ice-block had disappeared. It had, I suppose, been honeycombed by the sun's rays, and had suddenly collapsed. I could see small pieces of ice floating around, but the great berg had broken up."

To celebrate the 900th anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Alphage, a sermon was preached in the Church of St. Alphage, London Wall, on April 19, by Prebendary Glendiening Nash.

PANCH MAHALS FAMINE.

Collector's Relief Operations in March.

THE WAGON SHORTAGE AGAIN.

We take the following passages from the report of the Collector of the Panch Mahals, dealing with famine relief operations, for the month of March :—

(a) Condition of the people.—People generally continued in good health during the month. However, with the advance of heat the workers find it hard to tramp daily ten to fourteen miles, and some of them suffer from fever and general slackness. Thus many of them stay away for longer intervals. It is on this account that the attendance is less than anticipated. There was no disease in an epidemic form during the month except that throughout the district about 2,000 workers are down with guinea worm and absent from the works.

Every endeavour to induce the people to stay on works has failed, and though the heat is almost unbearable now-a-days, the people still elect to return home in the evenings. However a few huts on every public work are kept ready as an inducement to the people to stay.

The attendance on the last day at the Godhra-Lunavada Railway work was 178.

The percentage of the work done was 90 to 100 per cent. of the Panch Mahals reduced task, and the wages earned were thus nearly the maximum. The Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod are getting more accustomed to the metal-breaking work, but still many cannot turn out the full task. The management on these works continued satisfactory.

Every endeavour to induce these people to reside on works has failed, and they elect to tramp daily ten to twelve miles in these days of intense heat. On some works, I have noticed that men with sore feet had them bandaged by Khakhar leaves—yet they would not stay on the work.

(d) "Village works."—On the last day of the previous month 21 works with an attendance of 12,595 were open. During the month under report, 6 more were opened and 9 closed, leaving a total of 18 at the end of the month.

(i) "Private charity and charitable funds."—Some funds have been locally raised in Godhra, Halol and Jhalod Talukas, and relief is given in the shape of grass, clothes, etc., from this fund. In Jhalod the people have bought 30,000 lbs. of grass from the money locally collected and it is being freely distributed to poor agriculturists and others who cannot afford to get tagai. In Dohad town some communities have arranged to give cooked food to the poor people of the town. Local Committees have been formed to manage these funds, and they are carrying on the work very satisfactorily. Some more funds have been received from the Bombay Relief Committee for Halol and Kalol Talukas. Besides a few hundred rupees and some sundry articles were received from various quarters. These are being distributed among the needy through the Aval Karkuns, Circle Inspectors and Mamlatdars. Occasionally some clothes are sent to works for being distributed among the workers. Some members of the Servants of India Society are moving in the district and are helping the Relief Committees in relieving the destitute from the funds placed at their disposal. Some ladies have also arrived to give human relief, and they are visiting works as well as surrounding villages. On the whole, the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee have up to now advanced a fair amount.

(j) "Condition" of cattle."—Owing to the great scarcity of fodder supply many have already died or been slaughtered and many poorer animals have been abandoned. Their condition is daily growing worse. Government grass is being freely given to "bona fide" agriculturists. Arrangements have been made with the Conservator of Forests, N. C., to supply 30 lakhs lbs. of grass over and above that previously requisitioned. From the reports received from taluka officers I find that this quantity will not enable us to save many agricultural cattle, and am trying to arrange locally for 30 to 40 lakhs lbs. more of grass. Besides this there are large quantities of grass purchased by local merchants in Central India beyond our borders. Notwithstanding these arrangements, and all our endeavours to save cattle, many will die because trucks in sufficient number are not available. As it is, the supply at the grass depot in Halol has already run short, and in reply to my request to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, to give trucks for the transport of grass purchased on behalf of the Wadia Trustees for the Kalol and Halol cattle kitchens, I am informed that it is not possible to accede to my request. It is only very recently that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have kindly consented to give one special and twenty wagons a week at some stations beyond Dohad to bring the grass purchased by local merchants and others, and arrangements are being made to bring down all the grass which has been lying for so long in the various station yards. At any rate unless the Railway Companies help us in bringing down all the grass by the 15th or 20th May at the latest, many good cattle will die. Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. F.—293, dated 24th April 1912.

THE LUSHAI HILLS FAMINE.

Interesting Description of its Cause.

In the course of a letter in the "Bombay Guardian" a correspondent wrote recently :—

The Lushai Hills are a Hill District in Assam. Years ago the Lushais were notorious as Head-hunters. Periodically they would raid the plains of Assam for heads and guns. Even as late as 1892 in a raid on one of the Assam tea gardens at the foot of the hills 42 in the coolie lines were slain. Previous to this, in 1889, there was a Lushai punitive expedition, and in 1890 the British Government occupied the country.

The hills have made rapid strides in Christianity and civilisation since then. In the Census of 1901 there were some 45 Christians, there are now, probably, some 4,500, and there are hundreds of literates in the country. The Welsh Presbyterian Mission works in the North Lushai Hills, and the Baptist Missionary Society in the South. The bases of supplies are Silchar in the north and Chittagong in the south. Rice is brought up from these places, but they are both scores of miles from the hills. Added to famine many of those who carry rice from the plains have died of cholera. Both Government and the mission are assisting them, but many whose crops were destroyed this year will also be unable to sow this year. Some persons have largely subsisted on roots found in the jungle, but these have become practically exhausted.

The Lushais call it "Bamboo Famine" for it is on account of the seeding of the bamboos that the rats like a plague of locusts have ravaged the crops. Before preparing their fields last year the hill people were warned of what might happen by the non-appearance of bamboo shoots at the base of the parent trees. But "hope reigns eternal in the human breast" and some even to make assurance doubly sure planted broader acres. The people persevered, but the rats attacked the crops at all stages in the seed, in the green shoot and even the matured grain. They found it impossible to prevent the rats entering the fields try as they would. They began to count those they had killed at first, but this got beyond them for the rats were in some parts innumerable.

As said before, the plague of rats comes with the seeding of the bamboo which also flowers at the same time. The seeds somewhat of the shape and size of mangoes are thrown out in numbers at the joints on the stem; and the flowers, which are red in colour, appear above. Sometimes the weight of the seed causes the bamboo to snap and fall away. Then the old bamboo dies and the seed springing up around them supply the jungle with a fresh growth, and thus there is a new start. A previous famine of this kind appeared in 1880, and another probably about 1850.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

No marine engineer is surprised that the extent of the "Titanic's" damage remained for some time unsuspected. Some years ago (writes "H. W." to a Home contemporary), I was serving as an engineer on a tramp steamer of exceptionally stout build. We were going up a Swedish fiord whose entrance was narrow but further up widened out into a big expanse of water in which we anchored an hour or less after passing the mouth. As we sat at dinner, in the engineers' messroom, after "Finished with engines" had been signalled from the bridge, a fireman plunged into the room and announced water in the bunker immediately forward of the boilers.

If any messages have been committed to the sea by those who went down with the "Titanic" it may be a very long time before anything is heard of them. The 6,000 miles travelled by the bottle put overboard from the steamer Indraghire on a voyage from London to Melbourne in 1908, and picked up a week ago, is probably the longest distance ever drifted by a bottle under such circumstances. On March 26, 1898, a bottle was recovered after travelling 4,700 sea miles in sixteen months. A good second to this was a bottle thrown into the sea in September, 1894, which came to land in May, 1897, after sailing 4,500 sea miles at an average of 4 1-2 miles a day. Some years ago a bottle was thrown up by the sea on the shores of the Shetland Isles which had drifted from the Bermudas, nearly 5,000 miles away. Another one flung into the sea off the Nantucket Shoal was recovered on the coast of Argyllshire 512 days later after a journey of 2,587 sea miles, and another one thrown over from the steamer Sutherland drifted 4,000 sea miles in 181 days, the average daily drift being 22·1 miles. Other bottles have covered 1,200 miles in 52 days, 1,900 miles in 78 days, and 190 miles in six days, the last being the quickest "voyage" on record.

Two miles in the depth given in the reports of the "Titanic" disaster for the spot where the vessel sank. This is not great, as ocean depths go. The maximum for the Atlantic is over five miles, and for the Pacific only just under six miles. The greatest abysses are all found to be not far from the land. The pressure at the depth of the wrecked vessel is about two tons to the square inch, but beyond demolishing any cavities not filled with water, this will not affect the general shape of the hull or of her furnishings. It will only be those objects upon whose solid portions the water pressure has not been able to act in all directions that will be deformed or broken. Bottle corks will have been driven in and electric lamps shattered long before the vessel reached the bottom, and any hermetically-sealed cavity in her machinery cracked open. Timber and fibrous substances will show the effect in their decreased volume. The "Titanic" rests upon the thick chalky deposit known as radiolarian ooze—consisting of the remains of minute silicious organisms. These inhabit the surface waters, and, dying, sink to the bottom. How slowly this ooze accumulates is shown by the fact that, in samples taken by the challenger expedition, and appreciable quantity of meteoric iron was found in every case. So that the "Titanic" will not be embedded, unless by her own weight, for ages.

In five seconds we were in the bunker too. As we found about four feet of water on the ship's bottom (there was only a single bottom there), and as there was no water aft of the engine-room bulkhead, it was evident we were "holed" pretty badly forward. On a hasty estimate of probabilities it seemed that there was more water entering than our pumps could deal with, though of course we got them to work at once. On our report to the bridge, continues "H. W.," the anchor was taken up, and we drove for the nearest soft beach. I remember that we were safely beached before the water-tight doors could be shut. They were not the fine, centrally controlled things one has read of in every paper for a week past, but clumsy, screw-lifted metal slabs that only moved with time and labour. Next day the divers discovered a gash some 40 feet long, fortunately mainly but not entirely covered by the forward double bottom. But for that we should have sunk in a few minutes. Now when that gash was made no one noticed a shock or suspected what had happened. All I had noticed down in the engine-room was a slight heaving of the ship as though on a swell and an alteration in the rhythm of the engines, such as is a common indication to the engineer that the helm has been put over. Obviously the force required to give the ship an abrupt jar was greater than that required to tear the plating. How much greater would it be with the "Titanic," whose weight is at least twenty times that of the old tramp, but whose plates are hardly any thicker?

It is said that the Canadian Government have decided to invite proposals for the building of a dry dock at Quebec which will be the largest in the world. The Government are prepared to pay a subsidy of 3 1-2 per cent for thirty-five years on an outlay of £1,000,000. They will hold themselves open to receive tenders up to the beginning of July next. The dock will be 1,150ft. long, 137ft. wide, and 37ft. deep. The nearest approach to this as to length is the dock at St. Petersburg, while that at Liverpool comes next in respect to width. In addition to the construction of this dock other important improvements are to be made at the port of Quebec to equip it to receive the grain of the West and prevent the traffic being diverted to American outlets. It is also proposed to undertake at once the construction of the James Bay Railway, which the Government consider is even more important to Quebec than the Transcontinental. They are prepared to make a land grant up to 10,000 acres per mile to any company that will undertake the construction of the line, but if no offers are received soon they will build the railway themselves. In this connection it is possible that the Allan line may next year make Quebec City the head of its trans-Atlantic service, so far at least as its largest boats are concerned. The Company's fleet will then have been augmented by the two fine vessels now under construction which will each have a length of 600ft. and a beam of 72ft. Each will also be 12ft. longer than the Virginian. The question at present is whether these two vessels will be able to negotiate the St. Lawrence channel as fa as Montreal. If not Quebec will be their destination

The career of Senator William Alden Smith, the chairman of the "Titanic" Investigating Committee, shows some typically American characteristics. At the age of 20 he had saved a little money and decided to throw up his post as a "page" at the Michigan House of Representatives and take to the study of law. He went to the office of a firm of lawyers in Grand Rapids to apply for a place as office boy. He found the office closed, and a notice on the door to say that both the members of the firm were out of town and would not be back for a few weeks. Thereupon young Smith looked up the owner of the building, explained what he wanted, and induced him to give him a passkey to the office. Accordingly when one of the lawyers came back he found the office thoroughly swept and a brisk young clerk diligently reading at one of the desks. In answer to a natural inquiry as to what he was doing there, the intruder replied that he had come to stay—he was the office boy at nothing a week. All he wanted was a chance to make himself useful, and incidentally to read a little law. The office looked so trim and the young man was so respectfully insistent that he was allowed to remain. In seven years he was a member of the firm. Seven years later he was part proprietor of the principal newspaper in Grand Rapids and owner of a branch railway. By the end of the next seven years he owned two more railways and was a member of Congress. The two members of the firm have had no reason to regret the good turn they did him. Through the influence of their former office boy one of them has since become a judge of the Michigan Supreme Court and the other an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. The owner of the office building, who afterwards met with financial reverses, has also been rewarded by an official post.

The Admiralty have purchased ten acres of land, adjoining the Royal Aero Club's Aviation Grounds, Eastchurch, Sheppey, for the purposes of the newly-formed Naval School of Aviation. Buildings, including officers' quarters, barrack accommodation for men, workshops, and sheds (which will be of a temporary character) are to be begun at an early date.

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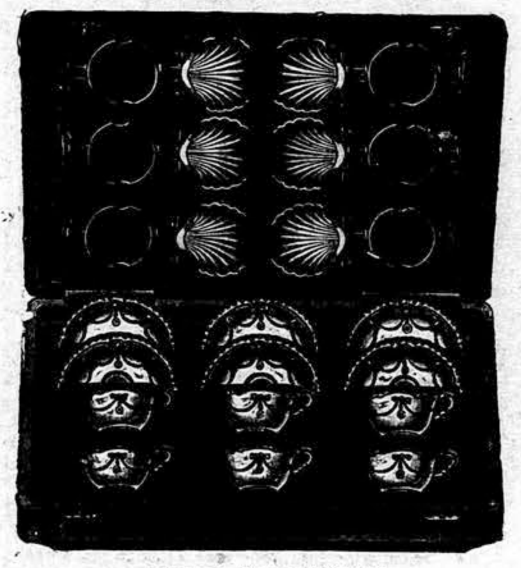
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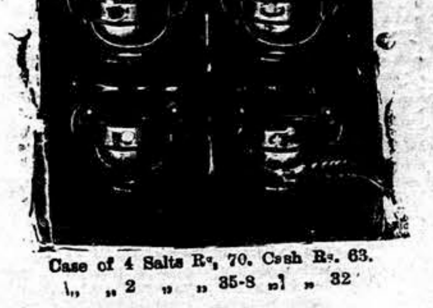
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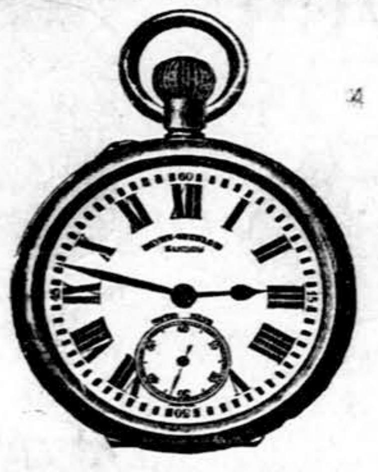

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
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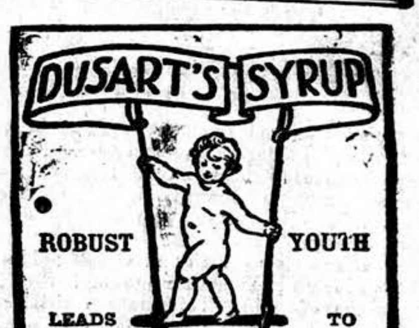

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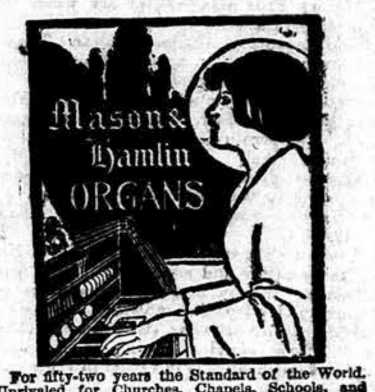

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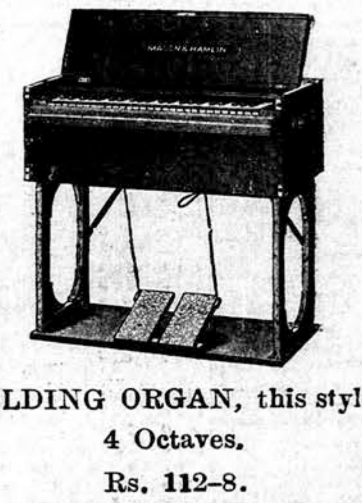

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